



City and County of Kingston upon Hull

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# ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

## HEALTH

*of* KINGSTON UPON HULL

FOR THE YEAR

# 1964

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ALEXANDER HUTCHISON

*Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.*



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# Health Committee, 1964-65

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„	S. FISHER	„	(Mrs.) L. WALKER

Councillor G. W. WILES

27/7/64



# Staff of the Health Department

---

**Medical Officer of Health :**  
ALEXANDER HUTCHISON

**Deputy Medical Officer of Health :**  
ANGUS MCGREGOR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

**Senior Medical Officers :**

*School Health Service :* ALASTAIR M. R. CANN, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

*Care and After-Care :* ALAN H. FAIRLAMB, M.B., B.S., C.P.H., D.P.H.

*Maternity and Child Welfare :* BRYAN REFFOLD, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

**Senior Assistant Medical Officer :**  
DAVID R. EDMISTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Assistant Medical Officers :**

*(Combined duties in Maternity and Child Welfare, School Health and Port Health Services)*

GEOFFREY R. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.

CHRISTINE N. R. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B.

ELIZA J. CARSON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

JEAN M. BARROWMAN, M.B., Ch.B.

SAMUEL KLINGER, M.D. (Vienna)

FRANCES W. MOYES, M.B., Ch.B.

JOSEPH BRIFFA-BOOTHMAN, M.D. (Malta), D.P.H.

WILLIAM J. F. GOLLINS, M.B., Ch.B. D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

JAMES D. McVICKER, B.A., M.B., B.Ch.

**Nursing Officers :**

Superintendent : FLORENCE HOLDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT., Q.I.D.N.

Deputy Superintendent : ELSIE M. KELLETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V. Cert.

**Health Visitors :**

Tutor : RUTH M. ESPIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Tutor's Cert.

32 Health Visitors ; 4 Tuberculosis Visitors ; 3 Students

**Midwives :**

Non-Medical Supervisors : GLADYS BOLTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Mid. Teachers' Cert.

BETTY SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

38 Midwives

**District Nurses :**

Superintendent : ANNE HARRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.I.D.N.

Deputy Superintendent : MURIEL WALSH, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.

48 Female Nurses ; 2 Male Nurses

**Home Helps :**

Organiser : MURIEL M. FIELD

3 Assistant Organisers ; 303 Home Helps

Staff of the Health Department—continued

### Mental Health :

Senior Mental Welfare Officer : ERIC ELLIOTT, R.M.P.A., R.M.N.  
 Holden Centre Supervisors : RICHARD N. V. SHANE, Diploma of N.A.M.H.  
 HENRY PARSONS, Diploma of N.A.M.H.  
 EDNA TOWNHILL, Diploma of N.A.M.H.  
 Galen House Warden : WILLIAM WRIGHT, S.E.N.  
 Matron : WINIFRED J. BROWN, S.R.N., R.F.N.  
 6 Mental Welfare Officers ; 8 Assistant Supervisors ; 18 Instructors ;

### Food Inspection :

Chief Food Inspector : L. R. GOURD, M.A.P.H.I.  
Senior Food Inspector : G. A. SANDILANDS, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst. M.  
1 Assistant Senior Food Inspector  
5 Food Inspectors ; 1 Authorised Meat Inspector

### Public Health Inspectors :

Chief Public Health Inspector and Chief Housing Inspector :  
A. C. SAWORD, D.P.A., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.  
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector : H. HARRISON, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.S.E.  
Senior Inspectors : Housing—E. R. BOOTH, M.R.S.H.  
Smoke and Offensive Trades—G. W. MAXTED, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.  
Factories and Shops—W. NORMAN, M.R.S.H., M.I.S.A.A.  
Food and Drugs—H. SMITH, F.A.P.H.I.  
Lodging Houses—L. H. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.  
Divisional Inspectors : G. S. CRAWLEY, M.A.P.H.I.  
W. HALL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.  
K. H. KIRBY, F.A.P.H.I.  
S. PINDAR, M.A.P.H.I.  
5 Assistant Senior Inspectors ; 4 Assistant Divisional  
Inspectors ; 12 Inspectors ; 14 Student Inspectors

### Ambulance Service :

Chief Ambulance Officer : J. CONNELL  
Deputy Ambulance Officer : A. E. COLLINGS  
106 Ambulance Driver/Attendants

**Clerical :**

Chief Clerk : G. PATRICK, D.P.A.  
Deputy Chief Clerk and Senior Administrative Assistant : J. H. WILSON  
Senior Section Clerks : E. N. DALBY, D.M.A., G. WISE, H. CHAPMAN, F. N. HIND, D.M.A.  
D.P.A., E. WHEELBAND, A.C.I.S., D.P.A., A. S. ATKINSON, F. W. WARD, D.M.A.  
69 Clerks

## SUMMARY :

								<i>Whole-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>
Medical	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	—
Clerical	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	77	3
Inspectorial	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	—
Nursing (including Students)				....	....	....	....	148	21
Mental Health....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	1
Social Welfare Officers, etc.				....	....	....	....	5	—
Home Helps and “ Sitters-up ”				....	....	....	....	160	254
Domestic Workers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	63
Ambulance (including Maintenance)				....	....	....	....	122	—
Rodent, Disinfection and Drainage	....			....	....	....	....	21	—
<b>Others</b>	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	10
<b>Totals</b>								698	352

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GUILDHALL,

KINGSTON UPON HULL

*My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

I have pleasure in presenting to you my thirteenth Annual Report for the City for the year ended 31st December, 1964, and have included in the volume a report on the School Health Service for that year.

The usual statistical details are contained in the body of the Report, and show that the year was a particularly satisfactory one from the public health point of view. The Report also reviews fully the various health services administered by the City Council. Rather than repeat such information in this introductory letter, therefore, I would like to pass a few comments on some of the main topics with which Medical Officers of Health are concerned at the present time.

In the field of environmental hygiene, it is pleasing to record substantial progress in connection with slum clearance, the reduction of atmospheric pollution from industrial sources, and the beginning of a completely new line of legislation for promoting healthy working conditions for employees in offices, shops and railway premises. On the other hand I regret it is not possible to report similar progress with regard to houses in multiple occupation or the prevention of air pollution from domestic chimneys.

*Twice two are . . . ?*

The problem of houses in multiple occupation has been bedevilled for many years by ineffective legislation. Before the war the Council made local bye-laws, subject to confirmation by the Ministry of Health, for the control of such houses. They proved reasonably effective in securing the proper management and cleanliness of premises but important provisions concerning adequate water supplies, sanitary accommodation and facilities for the preparation and cooking of food were suspended from operation until such time as the Rent Restriction Acts should cease to be in force. In 1954 the Housing Repairs and Rents Act repealed all such local bye-laws and substituted other powers which were soon found to be worse than useless. They were accordingly repealed by the Housing Act, 1961, which introduced "Management Orders" to cover some of the points formerly dealt with in the bye-laws and gave powers for securing additional conveniences and for limiting the number of occupants. The Council tried to operate these new powers in 1962 on a sample of ten selected houses but most of the owners re-acted by evicting the tenants and leaving the houses either empty or occupied

by one family. In consequence of this experience, no further action along these lines has been taken. The Housing Act, 1964, and the Protection from Eviction Act, 1964, have improved the position and further efforts can now be made to deal with this problem. There is no doubt that some of the worst housing conditions in the City are to be found in this type of dwelling, where many families occupy rooms in large old houses originally designed for one family. Those living in rooms on upper floors have to trudge up and down two or three flights of stairs whenever they want coal, water or the use of communal washing, cooking or sanitary facilities, and frequently there is no secondary means of escape in case of a fire involving the only staircase. Many of the worst of these houses are within districts that are being dealt with by slum clearance but such action alone will not solve the problem. There will always be a demand for rooms from people who either cannot afford or cannot obtain a house or flat and from others (usually single, or elderly couples) who prefer to live where there is company. Consequently, as the central areas are cleared, houses in other districts change over to multiple occupation, without adequate control, and the process takes on the appearance of a creeping form of decay. Under earlier law this process was going on continually and no one really knows the present extent of the problem. The Housing Act, 1964, provides extensive new powers of control and one of these, viz : power to require registration of such premises, will be brought into effect as quickly as possible in order to facilitate a complete re-assessment of the problem.

*And the smoke goes up the chimney !*

With regard to clean air, domestic chimneys account for the greatest proportion of smoke in the atmosphere. Their peak output coincides with the season of cold weather and fogs, and their smoke is discharged at low level so that it hangs about like a blanket over the roofs, with little chance of dispersal. Domestic smoke is also of a more tarry and sooty nature than industrial smoke because the open fireplaces of houses can never attain the high temperatures necessary in industrial furnaces.

Clean air can never be achieved in any large centre of population unless the obsolete open coal fire is abolished. The powers relating to smoke control areas are designed to secure that objective in a planned and systematic manner with a minimum of expense and maximum benefit both to the householder and to the City. During the period 1958-63, Kingston upon Hull made excellent progress with smoke control and was well ahead of most other authorities in the North but this work has been at a standstill during 1964 and we have now fallen behind Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford and other northern cities. The Ministry's new policy favours the use of the most efficient fuel burning appliances and presents an opportunity not only to clean the air, but also to raise the standard of house



warming, comfort and convenience. As an indication of the extent to which *householders desire* to march with the times, it is of interest to mention that during the last three years, on the older Council housing estates, some 4,000 combination fireplaces have been taken out and replaced by modern approved open fires with tiled surrounds. All this work has been done at the expense of the tenants, the cost being paid over a period of time by additions to the rent. Another thousand houses are waiting to be dealt with in the same way—the full cost falling on the tenants. If these houses were made the subject of smoke control orders, under the new regulations, 40% of the approved cost would be met by Exchequer grants and the tenants need not be restricted to simple open fires of modern coke-burning design ; they could still have those if they wished, or alternatively, they could have underfloor draught fires, glass fronted room heaters, electric storage heaters or gas fires and convectors. As a bonus they would get—clean air !

### *Clean Food*

It is pleasing to note that the public are becoming more and more clean food conscious. This awareness of the necessity for clean food is reflected in the efforts in the wholesale and retail trades to produce food in clean and attractive premises and to deliver it in clean and attractive containers.

Unfortunately there are still some producers and retailers who have not progressed as much as I would like, but I am sure that the remedy, although lying partly in the hands of the Health Departments and partly in the hands of the producers and retailers, lies mainly in the hands of the housewife. She is the key to the whole clean food campaign. If she adamantly refuses to buy food from premises which do not conform to the very highest standards of cleanliness, then very soon the defaulters will realise why their sales are falling off and will take appropriate steps to remedy the defects.

Health education has done a tremendous amount to improve the conditions under which our food is prepared and delivered. Gone are the days when staffs of Health Departments congratulated themselves when they obtained a successful prosecution against anyone producing or delivering food in unclean conditions. Nowadays it is a matter of regret amongst these staffs when they have to prosecute because they feel that in some way or another the health education propaganda, which they have so assiduously pursued, has not got home.

As time goes by I am sure that the public will become even more discerning about what they eat and where they eat, what they buy and where they buy, and this can only result in cleaner and better food being available for public consumption.

*Early Discharge from Maternity Hospitals—or The Service that Nobody Wants.*

In recent years through press publicity, writings in medical journals, through articles in the glossy magazines, and programmes on television, women are being conditioned to accept early discharge from maternity hospitals. The result of this propaganda is that more and more women are being admitted to maternity hospitals as soon as labour starts and discharged within 48 or 72 hours after the birth of their baby. This is bad for all concerned—the patient, the baby, doctors, midwives (both hospital and domiciliary), and the relatives.

I do not believe that a woman can, without some ultimate harm to herself, be rushed into hospital and rushed out again in a very short time with the platitudes that she should go home and rest, again with the platitudes that ancillary help will be available for her when she gets home. No woman can return to her own home and not participate to a greater or lesser degree in running it, and this at a time when she should be resting, caring for and getting to know her baby. I do not believe that physiologically the mother is in a fit state to undertake the arduous duties that will befall her when she returns to her home, nor do I believe that women are exhorted by their husbands to come out of hospital because they need them at home.

For the midwives this form of maternity care can only lead to frustration, disappointment and a falling off in recruitment to this magnificent service. To the midwife the highlight of the pregnancy, and the event which gives her most pleasure and for which she has been specially trained, is the actual delivery of the baby. For the domiciliary midwife the new regime is taking away from her this most interesting part of the pregnancy. For the hospital midwife there is disappointment because she does not get to know the mother and has not sufficient time, because of the mother's short stay in hospital, to impart her special knowledge and advice to the mother. In addition to all this, there are signs amongst hospital midwives of physical exhaustion due to the ever rapid and constant admission and discharge of patients.

Bearing this in mind, a falling off in the recruitment of midwives is bound to occur as few women will undertake a year's extra training with the position of maternity nurse as its goal.

This new practice of early discharge is also bad for the baby, as a young infant may have to be taken home under most inclement conditions, which could undoubtedly have harmful effects on the child.



If Government policy is that women should have their babies in hospital, then the Government must provide immediately more hospital beds for maternity work. I am not convinced, however, that this is the best policy. With the improvement in the general practitioner services, the improvement in the techniques used by the midwives, the improvement in housing, and the improvement in social conditions all round, there is a great deal to be said for women having their babies in the peace, the quiet, and the love of their own homes.

### *Guilty or Not Guilty?*

It is not uncommon to hear speakers at meetings of one kind or another accuse local health authorities of not doing sufficient for the mentally subnormal. This charge is understandable when it comes from parents who are anxious to bestow all possible care and affection on their mentally retarded child and who are faced with a heavy burden perhaps for the remainder of their lives. But how true is the charge?

To find the answer to this question, it is necessary to look back into history. Up to the twentieth century legal provision for the care of both the mentally ill and the mentally subnormal had mainly taken the form of special institutions. The Mental Deficiency Act of 1913, however, empowered local authorities to establish mental deficiency committees whose responsibilities would include the care of mental defectives living in the community, and an amending Act of 1927 broadened the responsibilities to include training and occupation.

During those early years many local authorities chose to support voluntary bodies rather than appoint their own officers to supervise the subnormals living at home. Even when a local authority did appoint its own officers the numbers involved were small compared with present day standards. In Kingston upon Hull for instance only two officers were appointed to supervise all the subnormals living at home within the City boundary. Following the passing of the amending Act of 1927 the country was in depression and by the time there was a financial recovery the opening of the Second World War was imminent. Community care for both the mentally ill and the mentally subnormal had not therefore been developed to any extent when the National Health Service Act came into operation in 1948.

The National Health Service Act marked a great step forward in the provision of services for the mentally disordered. Responsibility for community services



was placed squarely on the shoulders of local health authorities and it was possible to combine the work in relation to the mentally ill with that for the mentally subnormal. Local health authorities appeared wary at first of this new task and this, combined with restrictions on capital expenditure, limited development during the first decade of the new service. Nevertheless by the end of 1959, the latest important date, over 400 training centres were in existence in England and Wales. In 1959 the Mental Health Act came into operation with a strong emphasis on community care, thus giving the green light to the many local health authorities anxious to develop their services. Authorities were not slow to respond to this encouragement and by the end of 1962 there were in England and Wales 345 training centres providing places for 16,407 subnormal children, and 281 centres with places for 11,259 adults. To these two types of establishment there was added a third—the hostel where mentally subnormal men or women could live rather than be admitted to hospital. In 1962 there were 47 hostels in the country providing 947 places.

During 1962 the Minister of Health requested local health authorities to prepare development plans to cover the next ten years. These plans revealed that on the whole authorities had gone a long way to meeting the demand for places in junior training centres, but, nevertheless, they were planning to increase the number of such centres to 424 by 1972, providing places for just over 23,000 children. This figure is well in advance of the estimate of demand put forward by the Standing Mental Health Advisory Committee in 1961 when they reported on the training of staff of training centres. The Committee felt that about 19,000 places would be required, so local health authorities cannot be accused of not doing sufficient in this particular respect.

The ten year plans revealed a much greater development of adult training centres; the 281 centres in existence in 1962 were to be increased to 483 by 1972 with places for just under 28,000 men and women. Even greater development was shown in respect of hostels for the mentally subnormal, it being planned that the 47 in existence in 1962 would be increased to 464 by 1972 with accommodation for just under 10,000 subnormals.

The aforementioned figures show that in their plans for developing services for the subnormal, local health authorities in England and Wales will be involved in a capital expenditure of over thirty-five and a half million pounds by 1972, one-fifth being in relation to junior training centres and two-fifths each on adult training centres and hostels. This sum compares with just under ten million pounds to be spent by local health authorities during the same period on centres and hostels for the mentally ill. Assuming local health authorities are able to

follow their plans, on average a new training centre will be opened in the country every two weeks and a new hostel ever nine days during the ten year period.

This tremendous programme is not the full story however. With the provision of more training centres and hostels, local health authorities have the means whereby they can carry out research programmes and experiments in the care and training of mentally retarded people. Already it has been shown in Kingston upon Hull that mentally subnormal men and women can be trained to undertake quite complicated tasks in the manufacture of industrial articles. In a similar way it can be expected that the programmes to be followed at junior training centres will be developed so as to enable the boys and girls to fit more easily into the pattern of adulthood which is being shaped for them.

Amidst the exciting transformation which is now taking place, there is one aspect about which local health authorities appear to be at variance—the provision of special care units. These centres are for the care of subnormals who are too severely handicapped to benefit from attendance at training centres or suffer from some physical as well as mental handicap which prevents their attendance. Some authorities have provided these special units which do much to relieve the strain on parents who are anxious to keep their children at home, but other authorities feel that the special facilities required for this type of care should be supplied through the hospital service. The present trend of admitting patients to hospital only as a last resort coupled with the high cost of maintaining patients in hospital strongly supports arguments in favour of local authority special care units. There are undoubtedly practical difficulties, however, in providing suitable establishments in rural areas due to the wide area over which a comparatively small number of cases might be living.

On the evidence available there would seem to be little foundation for the charge of neglect levied at local authorities. There will be differences in standards as between one authority and another, but no longer do local authorities fail to notice the actions of their neighbours, and it is likely to be only a matter of time before new ideas introduced in one area spread throughout the whole country.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to the staff for all the hard work they have put in over the year and for the very high standard they have maintained. The local press have contributed, as usual, to the work of the department by their fair and accurate reporting on health topics.

Finally, may I pay tribute to the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees and Sub-Committees dealing with health matters, who have on all occasions supported and encouraged me.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON,

*Medical Officer of Health and*

*Principal School Medical Officer*



PART I

STATISTICS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES



# VITAL STATISTICS

Area of City in Acres.....	14,493	
Census Population, 1961 .....	303,268	
	1964	1963
Estimated Mid-year Home Population.....	300,320	301,000
Marriages .....	2,445	2,337
Marriage-rate per 1,000 population.....	16.28	15.52
Deaths (all causes).....	3,166	3,326
Crude death rate per 1,000 population.....	10.54	11.05
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population.....	12.96	13.59
Mothers and Infants—		
Live Births—Total .....	5,998	5,991
Legitimate— Male.....	2,837	2,805
Female .....	2,648	2,722
Illegitimate— Male.....	263	235
Female .....	250	229
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births.....	8.6	7.7
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population.....	19.97	19.90
Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 population .....	19.37	19.30
Still Births—Total .....	103	106
Legitimate — Male .....	60	51
Female .....	35	47
Illegitimate— Male.....	6	4
Female .....	2	4
Still births rate per 1,000 live and still births.....	16.88	17.39
Total Live and Still births.....	6,101	6,097
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—Total.....	129	155
Legitimate —Male .....	77	85
Female .....	38	56
Illegitimate— Male.....	9	6
Female .....	5	8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—Total.....	21.51	25.87
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate.....	20.97	25.51
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate.....	27.29	30.17
Deaths of Infants under 1 month of age—Total.....	80	98
Neo-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births .....	13.34	16.36
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age—Total .....	70	79
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births .....	11.67	13.19
Perinatal Mortality .....	28.52	30.34
Maternal Deaths (including abortion) .....	—	1
Death rate per 1,000 live births.....	—	0.17
Death rate per 1,000 live and still births.....	—	0.16

*Births and Deaths.* The births for 1964 were almost the same in number as for the previous 2 years, being 5,998, representing a rate of 19.97 per 1,000 of the population. Deaths for 1964 were 3,166 with a death rate of 10.54 per 1,000 of the population. Although not the lowest rate ever recorded it is very near to that figure—10.45 in 1957.

Table I shows the causes of deaths in age groups. Nearly 70 per cent of all deaths are accounted for by combined deaths from all heart diseases and all forms of cancer. The following table shows the number of births and deaths and their respective rates at various periods since 1900.

**Births and Deaths since 1900**

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of births</i>	<i>Birth rate per 1,000 population</i>	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>Death rate per 1,000 population</i>
1964	5,998	20.0	3,166	10.5
1963	5,991	19.9	3,326	11.0
1962	5,996	19.9	3,318	11.0
1961	5,911	19.7	3,535	11.8
1960	5,783	19.1	3,192	10.6
1950	5,825	19.3	3,476	11.5
1940	4,984	18.6	4,089	15.3
1930	6,288	20.6	3,833	12.5
1920	8,469	29.1	3,834	13.2
1910	8,014	29.1	4,253	15.2
1900	7,820	32.7	4,610	19.2

The births and deaths in Kingston upon Hull during 1964 occurred over the year as follows :—

	<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>
Deaths .....	911	732	684	839
Births .....	1,477	1,637	1,508	1,376

*Area Comparability Factors.* The area comparability factors for this City furnished by the Registrar General are 0.97 for births and 1.23 for deaths. The adjusted birth rate is, therefore, 19.37 per 1,000 population and the adjusted death rate is 12.96.

*Male and Female Deaths.* The total of 3,166 deaths comprised 1,721 males and 1,445 females. The death rate for males was 11.8 and for females 9.3 per 1,000 of the population. The disparity between the sexes was more marked than has been the case in recent years.

## PRINCIPAL SITES OF FATAL CANCER, 1964

SITE OF DISEASE		AGE GROUP								Tot- als	Grand Totals
		0-4	4-9	10- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65- 74	75 and over		
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	M.	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	6	18	} 24
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	6	
Digestive System and Peritoneum	M.	—	—	—	—	6	37	50	30	123	} 224
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	32	31	37	101	
Respiratory System	M.	—	—	—	—	9	84	48	17	158	} 179
	F.	—	—	—	1	1	12	6	1	21	
Uterus	F.	—	—	—	—	1	11	13	2	27	27
Other Female Genital Organs	F.	—	—	—	—	6	12	7	4	29	29
Breast	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	} 48
	F.	—	—	—	—	7	22	10	9	48	
Male Genital Organs	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Urinary Organs	M.	—	—	—	—	—	19	14	16	49	} 51
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	
Skin (scrotum excepted)	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	} 3
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	
Brain and other parts of the nervous system	M.	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	} 3
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other or Unspecified Organs	M.	—	1	—	2	—	9	4	4	20	} 41
	F.	1	—	—	2	2	9	2	5	21	
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	M.	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	1	8	} 16
	F.	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	2	8	
Total	M.	—	1	—	2	18	160	125	75	381	} 646
	F.	1	—	—	5	20	103	75	61	265	

N.B.—These figures have been compiled locally and may not agree with those of the Registrar-General which have been used elsewhere in this Report.



The main diseases with heavier mortality in males were :—

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
All Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	14	3
Malignant Neoplasms, lung and bronchus					....	160	23
Coronary Disease	....	....	....	....	....	378	259
Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	162	57

In contrast the main diseases with heavier mortality in females were :—

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Vascular lesions of nervous system					....	184	223
Heart diseases (excluding coronary diseases)					....	209	307

*Cancer.* There were 651 deaths from all forms of cancer in 1964. This is a death rate of 2.17 per 1,000 of the population. Once again well over one fifth of all deaths were due to some form of cancer. Cancer of the lung and bronchus is the largest single cause in cancer deaths. There were 183 deaths in this category during 1964. Nearly 90 per cent (160) of these were males and about 58 per cent (94) died before attaining the age of 65 years.

*Coronary Diseases.* There was a further increase in deaths in this category, this despite a reduction in deaths from all causes. The total of 637 from coronary disease represents more than one fifth of deaths from all causes. Deaths in this category continue to increase both nationally and locally year by year.

*Heart Diseases (excluding coronary diseases).* Deaths from hypertension and other heart diseases were 516 in 1964 being fewer than the previous year when there were 561 from these causes. As in previous years, about 85 per cent of the deaths in this category were in respect of people over the age of 65 years.

*Vascular lesions of Nervous system.* There were 407 deaths in this category during 1964 compared with 411 in 1963. As in former years about 80 per cent of deaths in this category are in respect of persons over 65 years of age. It may be worthy of note that despite the large number of females compared with males who die from this cause in the older age group there are generally more male deaths than female ones in the age group 55 to 64. This applies nationally as well as locally.

*Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and other Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Diseases.* There were 447 deaths from these causes in 1964 compared with 539 in 1963. The fact that January and February of 1964 were much milder than the corresponding two months in the previous year might have had a bearing upon the deaths from these causes. In the first quarter of 1964 there were 153 deaths

from these causes compared with 206 in the corresponding quarter of 1963. Following the trend of past years the bulk of these deaths were due to pneumonia and bronchitis and in the case of bronchitis the ratio of male to female deaths was nearly three to one.

*Infectious Diseases.* There were 28 deaths from various infectious diseases, 17 of which were due to tuberculosis.

*Infant Mortality.* There were fewer infant deaths in 1964 than in any other year since records were kept. In all there were 129 deaths of children under 1 year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 21.5. The infant mortality rate for the whole country is 20.0 and is also the lowest ever recorded. There were 70 deaths under 1 week of age, giving the low early neonatal mortality rate of 11.7. Prematurity and atelactasis were the main causes of death in this age group. In the feature "50 Years Ago" will be seen a small table comparing infant mortality at various ages in the years 1964 and 1914.

*Still Births.* There were 103 still births in Kingston upon Hull during 1964. This is a still birth rate of 16.9 per 1,000 live and still births compared with 16.3 for the country as a whole. The following table shows the still births by sex and cause.

**Still births by sex and cause of death**

CAUSE OF DEATH	Male	Female	Total
Chronic disease in mother	1	2	3
Acute disease in mother	—	—	—
Diseases and conditions of pregnancy and childbirth	22	5	27
Absorption of toxic substances from mother	—	—	—
Difficulties in labour	3	1	4
Other causes in mother	—	—	—
Placental and cord conditions	20	14	34
Birth injury	2	1	3
Congenital malformations of foetus	4	9	13
Diseases of foetus and ill-defined causes	14	5	19
TOTAL	66	37	103



*Perinatal Mortality Rate.* The deaths under 1 week plus the still births per 1,000 live births produce the low perinatal mortality rate of 28.52.

*Fifty years ago.* Probably the most significant differences, from a public health point of view between the two periods fifty years apart, are the incidences of infant mortality and of infectious disease.

In 1914 there were 960 deaths of infants under 1 year of age giving an infant mortality rate of 121 per 1,000 live births. In 1964 the infant deaths were 129 giving the low rate of 21.5.

The following table shows the number of infant deaths at various ages which occurred in the years 1914 and 1964.

Year	No. of Births	Deaths under 1 year of age			
		Under 1 Week	1 to 4 Weeks	1 Month to 12 Months	Total Under 1 Year
1914	7,902	184	132	644	960
1964	5,998	70	10	49	129

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease in the two years.

Disease	1914		1964	
	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths
Measles	2,252	94	1,414	—
Scarlet Fever	633	7	128	—
Diphtheria	450	49	—	—
Whooping Cough	Not Notifiable	49	592	—
Typhoid	234	41	1	—
Diarrhoea	Not Notifiable	265	Not Notifiable	—
Tuberculosis	888	362	112	17

Deaths from Accidents.

Accidents in or near the Home

NATURE OF ACCIDENT	SEX	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	TOTALS	
Falls	M.	—	—	—	2	10	12	30
	F.	—	—	—	—	18	18	
Burns	M.	—	—	—	1	—	1	5
	F.	1	1	—	1	1	4	
Asphyxia	M.	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scalds	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Domestic Gas Poisoning	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Flying Object (Piece of Carborundum Wheel)	M.	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poisoning	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	1	—	—	1	
TOTALS	M.	—	—	3	3	10	16	41
	F.	2	1	1	1	20	25	

## Other Accidents—Mainly at Place of Work

NATURE OF ACCIDENT	SEX	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	TOTALS	
Drowning	M.	—	1	2	2	1	6	6
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Explosion	M.	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Falls	M.	1	1	2	3	1	8	8
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Struck by Cricket Ball	M.	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Falling Object	M.	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other	M.	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	M.	1	2	7	7	2	19	19
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	

GRAND TOTAL	M.	1	2	10	10	12	35	60
	F.	2	1	1	1	20	25	

*Accidents other than Motor Vehicle Accidents.* There were 60 deaths in this classification during 1964 ; this compares with 57 in 1963. The above table summarises the deaths, those due to accidents in or near the home being shown separately. As in previous years a large number of the deaths were due to falls and in this category, of 30 such accidents, 28 were in respect of persons over 65 years of age. In addition there were 5 deaths due to burns—2 in respect of children.

*Deaths due to Motor Vehicle accidents.* During 1964 there were 37 deaths of residents of Kingston upon Hull due to motor vehicle accidents. Twenty-nine of these deaths occurred within the boundaries of the city and 8 occurred at other places. The following table shows the deaths by age, sex and nature of accident.

### Motor Vehicle traffic accidents

Nature of accident	SEX	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 & over	Totals	
To pedestrian	M.	1	1	3	1	7	13	21
	F.	1	—	2	5	—	8	
To pedal cyclist	M.	—	—	1	4	—	5	5
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rider of motor cycle not involving collision	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Motor cycle in collision with other motor vehicle	M.	—	—	3	—	1	4	4
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Involving running off roadway	M.	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Involving two or more motor vehicles	M.	—	—	2	—	—	2	3
	F.	—	—	—	1	—	1	
TOTAL	M.	1	1	12	5	8	27	37
	F.	1	—	3	6	—	10	

These figures have been compiled locally and may not agree with those in Table I.



TABLE I—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1964

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 74	75 years and over	All Ages			Total Deaths in 1963
									Male	Female	Total	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	2	13	1	14	17
Tuberculosis, other forms	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	3	1
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	3	5
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other diseases classified as infective and Parasitic	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	1	3	5	8	5
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	1	25	37	22	52	33	85	88
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	—	—	—	1	10	98	55	19	160	23	183	188
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	—	—	—	7	22	10	9	—	48	48	59
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—	—	1	10	14	3	—	28	28	22
Malignant Neoplasm and lymphatic neoplasms	—	1	1	4	16	106	83	80	160	131	291	301
Other malignant and Aleukæmia	—	—	—	2	3	5	3	3	8	8	16	10
Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	6	4	10	17
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	—	—	—	—	7	75	123	202	184	223	407	411
Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—	—	18	195	197	227	378	259	637	586
Hypertension, with heart disease	—	—	—	—	1	5	14	23	21	22	43	61
Other heart diseases	—	—	1	1	5	40	59	237	138	205	343	338
Other circulatory diseases	—	—	—	—	2	17	27	84	50	80	130	162
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	3	4	7	11
Pneumonia	35	2	2	1	5	39	40	79	114	89	203	245
Bronchitis	3	2	1	—	4	59	80	70	162	57	219	256
Other diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	2	5	4	7	9	9	18	27
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	1	10	4	6	13	8	21	34
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	2	1	—	1	2	2	3	5	7	12	12
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	1	1	8	8	6	10	14	24	29
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	10	14	—	14	20
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations	26	1	3	1	2	1	—	—	17	17	34	47
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	63	4	2	3	16	33	39	58	108	110	218	224
Motor vehicle accidents	—	2	1	9	6	11	3	5	27	10	37	44
All other accidents	1	2	3	5	6	11	3	29	35	25	60	57
Suicide	—	—	—	3	15	23	5	3	29	20	49	44
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Total	129	16	15	32	134	818	826	1196	1721	1445	3166	3326

Figures supplied by the Registrar General

TABLE II  
INFANT MORTALITY (NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE)—1964

CAUSES OF DEATH	1st Day	2nd Day	3rd Day	4th Day	5th Day	6th Day	7th Day	1st Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	4th Week	Under 1 Mth.	1/2 Mths.	2/3 Mths.	3/4 Mths.	4/5 Mths.	5/6 Mths.	6/7 Mths.	7/8 Mths.	8/9 Mths.	9/10 Mths.	10/11 Mths.	11/12 Mths.	TOTAL	
																								1964	1963
Congenital Malformations....	4	2	1	—	1	—	1	9	5	—	2	16	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	25	45
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	6	12	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	41
Atelectasis .....	12	8	1	4	2	—	—	23	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	21
Prematurity .....	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	23
Injury at Birth .....	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Bronchitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
Haemolytic Disease .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Rheumatic Endocarditis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gastro Enteritis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Acute Burns .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	4
Total .....	33	20	6	7	3	—	2	71	5	1	3	80	9	14	9	8	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	129	—
1963 .....	47	9	8	6	4	4	1	79	9	7	3	98	11	13	12	5	5	3	2	1	3	2	—	—	155

These figures have been compiled locally and may not agree with those in Table I.

TABLE III

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964 IN RESPECT OF THE 21 WARDS IN THE CITY

District	Estimated Popula- tion	Area in acres, Land and Inland Water- ways	Persons to an acre	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Popula- tion	No. of Deaths	Death Rate from all causes per 1,000 Popula- tion	* No. of Deaths under 1 year	*Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births	†Perinatal Mortality Rate
Albert	7,826	285	27.5	199	25.4	74	9.5	3	15.1	34.5
Alexandra	14,606	598	24.4	345	23.6	111	7.6	7	20.3	28.4
Beverley	12,333	993	12.4	251	20.4	156	12.6	7	27.9	15.9
Botanic	12,582	248	50.7	452	35.9	153	12.2	10	22.1	28.3
East Central	6,508	170	38.3	175	26.9	62	9.5	2	11.4	11.3
West Central	9,328	120	77.7	235	25.2	124	13.3	8	34.0	41.7
Coltman	13,508	220	61.4	338	25.0	125	9.3	9	26.6	26.2
Drypool	6,643	381	17.4	230	34.6	59	8.8	4	17.4	33.9
Marfleet	17,139	1,401	12.2	241	14.1	162	9.5	5	20.7	32.4
Myton	3,702	263	14.1	71	19.2	47	12.7	3	42.3	41.1
Newland	14,542	705	20.6	217	14.9	187	12.9	5	23.0	31.8
North Newington	13,727	278	40.9	202	14.7	164	11.9	8	39.6	38.6
South Newington	11,652	332	35.1	410	35.2	105	9.0	10	24.4	21.8
Paragon	2,712	220	12.3	56	20.6	43	15.9	2	35.7	17.9
Park	8,395	214	39.2	239	28.5	96	11.4	2	8.4	16.5
Pickering	31,389	1,472	21.3	439	14.0	377	12.0	4	9.1	13.5
St. Andrew's	14,739	1,075	13.7	208	14.2	142	9.6	5	24.0	46.3
Southcoates	9,794	202	48.5	274	28.0	94	9.6	3	10.9	25.1
Stoneferry	16,594	1,610	10.3	274	16.5	198	11.9	5	18.2	32.3
Sutton	42,122	2,130	19.8	692	16.4	370	8.8	12	17.3	33.9
University	30,479	1,576	19.3	450	14.8	317	10.4	15	36.4	32.8
TOTAL	300,320	14,493	20.7	5,998	20.0	3,166	10.5	129	21.5	28.3

NOTES—Ward populations have been estimated on the basis of the 1961 census figures.

\* Most of the infantile mortality rates of wards are based on very small numbers and comparisons with other areas or earlier years may have little statistical significance ; it is preferable to refer to the absolute numbers involved.

† Perinatal Mortality Rate is stillbirths plus deaths under 1 week per thousand live and stillbirths.



# NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

## METEOROLOGY

Meteorological records are kept by the General Superintendent of Parks at a Climatological Station in Pearson Park. Readings are taken daily at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

Particulars of the meteorological readings will be found in Table IV.

			Eight feet above sea level	
			1964	1963
Highest Mean Temperature	....		72.0 °F., 22.2 °C., 26th Aug.	66.5 °F., 19.2 °C., 23rd July
Lowest Mean Temperature	....		26.5 °F., -3.1 °C., 26th Dec.	24.5 °F., -4.2 °C. 24th Jan.
Total Rainfall	....	....	17.8 ins.	28.8 ins.
No. of days on which rain fell	....		206	203
No. of sunless days	....	....	86	88
No. of hours of bright sunshine	....		1400.6	1322.3

Lirection of prevailing wind :—

			N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
1964	....	....	10	53	14	35	13	96	49	50	46
1963	....	....	7	69	12	58	4	140	9	39	27

## SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL FOR 1964 AND PREVIOUS 5 YEARS

	ANNUALLY		THIRD QUARTERS					
	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Inches of Rain	Hours of Bright Sunshine			Inches of Rain		
			July	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
1964	14 00	17.83	185.6	193.0	177.0	1.33	1.85	0.75
1963	1,322	28.89	188.2	121.1	153.5	1.80	5.22	1.24
1962	1,344	21.30	121.1	149.4	103.7	1.80	4.10	2.30
1961	1,420	26.50	133.6	186.8	142.0	2.50	4.20	1.70
1960	1,239	30.38	142.2	153.0	93.5	3.04	2.31	2.36
1959	1,640	17.76	223.5	203.4	159.6	1.61	0.27	0.27



TABLE IV

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1934

	At Nine a.m. Local Time		Mean Relative Humidity	At Nine p.m. Local Time		Mean Temperature at 9 p.m. Readings	Under-ground Temperature		Total Hours of Bright Sunshine	Directions of the Wind							Total Rainfall				
	Mean Reading of				Reading of Self-registering Thermometers		At 1 ft.	At 4 ft.		N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.		N.W.	Calm		
	Baro-meter	Attach-ed Therm.		Dry Bulb Therm.	Wet Bulb Therm.															Max. in Air	Min. in Air
January ...	ins. 30.3	deg. 40.6	deg. 37.0	deg. 35.7	deg. 41.8	deg. 33.7	deg. 37.8	deg. 37.3	deg. 42.5	hours 52.7	2	5	—	3	1	10	—	6	4	ins. 0.98	
February ...	30.0	42.7	38.1	36.6	44.6	36.6	45.6	38.7	41.5	59.5	—	8	2	7	—	3	—	4	5	0.79	
March ...	30.0	42.5	37.7	36.8	42.2	35.5	38.8	39.7	41.5	42.6	—	9	1	13	—	1	—	2	5	3.78	
April ...	29.9	51.1	48.8	46.7	54.8	42.6	48.7	46.3	41.7	124.0	1	5	—	3	4	11	4	1	1	1.78	
May ...	28.8	56.1	54.5	49.9	61.8	48.9	55.4	52.4	45.9	222.9	—	6	2	2	1	9	6	3	2	0.88	
June ...	30.0	62.0	57.1	54.2	63.8	51.2	57.5	57.7	52.0	131.5	4	2	—	1	2	5	7	5	4	2.52	
July ...	28.9	63.3	59.8	55.2	66.1	52.0	59.1	58.5	53.2	185.6	—	2	—	—	2	6	15	5	1	1.33	
August	28.8	60.1	59.0	54.9	66.2	49.6	57.9	58.6	54.0	193.0	—	6	—	1	2	8	5	8	1	1.85	
September	30.0	62.8	57.9	54.1	66.6	50.4	58.5	57.9	53.7	177.0	—	—	1	4	—	13	5	4	3	0.75	
October ...	28.8	48.2	46.0	43.8	53.1	39.6	46.4	48.1	51.2	118.4	—	4	4	—	—	5	2	5	11	0.95	
November ...	30.1	46.9	44.6	43.4	50.7	40.2	45.5	45.5	49.0	51.6	1	4	1	—	1	15	3	1	4	0.92	
December ...	28.7	38.4	36.1	35.2	41.8	31.7	36.8	38.0	44.1	41.8	2	2	3	1	—	10	2	6	5	1.30	
Total or Average ...	29.5	51.2	48.1	45.5	54.5	42.7	48.6	48.2	47.5	1400.6	10	53	14	35	13	96	49	50	46	17.83	

## EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Manager of the Kingston upon Hull Employment Exchange. In addition to Kingston upon Hull the Exchange covers an area to the east of the City including Hornsea and Withernsea, but of course the County Borough accounts for something in the region of nine-tenths of the population concerned.

*Unemployment.*

Average number of persons unemployed in one week of each  
month of the year :

	1964	1963
Men	2,566	3,301
Women	502	660
Juveniles	295	562
	<hr/> 3,363	<hr/> 4,523

1964		Percentage	National Percentage
Peak Month	February	2.7%	2.0%
	4,101		
Lowest Month	July	1.7%	1.4%
	2,564		

*Employment.* The figures for unemployment do not always give the complete picture of the employment situation in the area. The following figures of the number of employed persons reflect the national trend for more and more women to remain in employment on marriage or to return to employment after their families have become established.

	Males	Females	Total
1954	92,713	40,150	132,863
1955	92,581	41,244	133,825
1956	93,837	44,170	138,007
1957	93,497	43,244	136,741
1958	95,043	43,606	138,649
1959	93,848	44,070	137,918
1960	93,705	45,963	139,668
1961	95,241	47,411	142,652
1962	97,518	49,457	146,975
1963	98,178	50,875	149,053

*Industrial Rehabilitation.* During 1964 the numbers of persons attending courses of industrial rehabilitation at the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit, Chamberlain Road, Hull were as follows :—

<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
475	53	528

Of these 274 men and 32 women were from the Hull area, the remainder came from other districts.

Included in the total are 107 men and women whose main disability was of a psychiatric nature.

Two blind men completed courses of rehabilitation away from Hull during 1964. One of these was placed in open employment whilst the other has only recently completed his course and employment in open industry is being sought for him. A third blind person is at present attending a rehabilitation course away from Hull.

*Registered Disabled Persons.* The total number of registered disabled persons in the Hull Employment Exchange area was, at April 1964, 5,905. Of these, there were 713 unemployed at that time including 36 who were regarded as being in need of employment under sheltered conditions. Comparable figures of unemployed registered disabled persons at mid-July 1964 was 605 including 44 in need of sheltered employment, and at mid-December 1964—660 including 44 in need of sheltered employment.

*Sheltered Employment.* The number of severely disabled persons employed at the Remploy Factory at Chamberlain Road was, at the end of 1964, 100 at No. 1 Factory and 94 at No. 2 Factory. Eighty-one of these employees were tuberculosis or ex-tuberculosis patients.

Ages and duration of employment of the male employees are as follows :—

Under 21	—	3	Employed from 1 to 5 years	—	51
22 to 25	—	6	5 to 10 years	—	45
26 to 30	—	4	10 to 15 years	—	41
31 to 35	—	15	over 15 years	—	41
36 to 40	—	22			
41 to 45	—	36	The remainder have not yet completed 1 year's service		
46 to 50	—	24			
51 to 55	—	30			
56 to 60	—	28			
61 to 65	—	16			



## GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

*Registration of Nursing Homes.* During the year under review the proprietor of one nursing home requested cancellation of the registration of premises. The two remaining nursing homes, providing 40 beds, were visited regularly. The standard of care provided was high and the staff/patient ratio satisfactory.

*Medical Examinations.* Medical Officers of the Department carried out 747 examinations of Corporation employees in connection with the Sick Pay Scheme and 1,871 in respect of new appointments, admission to the Superannuation Scheme, fitness to continue in employment, etc. Of the total of 2,618 medical examinations, 1,698 were carried out at the East Hull Clinic, 847 at the After-Care Section Offices, 76 Lowgate, 2 at the Aldwark Manor Boarding Special School and 71 employees were examined in their own homes.

In January the Council confirmed a decision of the Telephones Committee whereby the appointment of that Committee's Medical Advisor was to be terminated, so that the whole of the medical referee work for the employees of the Telephone Undertaking should be carried out by the Medical Officer of Health. Accordingly, with effect from 1st April, medical referee work for the Telephone Undertaking was taken over by the Medical Officer of Health.

In February the Finance Committee, having discussed the question of Sick Pay with the employees' representatives, came to the decision that when a manual worker who had been excluded from the appropriate Sick Pay Scheme on medical grounds is absent from duty because of some illness or accident which may be unrelated to the medical disability which prevented him being admitted to the Sick Pay Scheme, Chief Officials should arrange that in suitable cases the circumstances be brought to the notice of the appropriate employing committee with a view to determining whether sick pay should be awarded to the employee concerned.

Arising out of this decision, in appropriate cases Departments submit the original medical certificate or a photostat thereof so that the medical referee can give opinion as to whether or not the complaint stated on the certificate is likely to be related to the medical disability which resulted in the employee being excluded from the Sick Pay Scheme. By the end of the year opinions had been given in 23 such cases.

The Department's Medical Officers also carried out terminal medical examinations on 135 students at the Hull Training College, and 127 medical

examinations on intending students for the Pre-Nursing Course at the College of Technology, 28 of these latter examinations being carried out at the Sykes Street Clinic and 99 at the After-Care Section Offices.

*Open Spaces.* Information supplied by the Parks Superintendent shows that there are in the city and immediately adjoining it, approximately 879 acres of Public Parks, Gardens, Recreation Grounds and open spaces owned by the Corporation ; and particulars kindly furnished by the Chief Education Officer indicate other open spaces to include sites controlled by the Education Committee and prepared for school playing fields, of an area of 535 acres. Additional sites not prepared for this purpose total 68 acres.

*City Mortuary.* During 1964, 472 post-mortem examinations were carried out in the City Mortuary.

Inquests were held at the Coroner's Court, Police Headquarters, Queen's Gardens. Dr. Philip Science, Her Majesty's Coroner for the City, has kindly furnished the following statistics :

	1964	1963
Inquests and post-mortems (including post-mortems where inquests were found to be unnecessary) ....	741	831
Enquiries, etc., in connection with which there were no post-mortems ....	188	172
	<hr/> 929	<hr/> 1,003
Inquests with Jury, exclusive of adjournments ....	<hr/> 97	<hr/> 47
Bodies accommodated at		
City Mortuary ....	506	512
Hospitals, etc. ....	423	491
	<hr/> 929	<hr/> 1,003

*Disposal of the Dead.* The Parks Superintendent has submitted the following information regarding cemeteries :—

Total area of cemetery land .....	162 acres
Area in use for interments .....	122 „
Area reserved for cemetery extensions but used for other purposes .....	40 „

The present accommodation for the disposal of the dead is considered to be adequate for a number of years.

*Cremations.* In 1964 the Crematorium carried out 2,072 cremations—a decrease of 30 on the previous year. This decrease may be accounted for by the fact that the number of deaths was appreciably fewer than in the previous year. Of the cremations carried out at the Hull Crematorium 1,497 were in respect of residents of Kingston upon Hull, which was 47.3% of the total deaths for the same period.

## CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

The chemical and bacteriological work undertaken in the City Laboratories in 1964 is the subject of a separate report by the City Analyst and Corporation Bacteriologist, R. T. Hunter, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

The number of samples submitted to his Department for chemical analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, was 3,206.

A total of 490 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and included the following :—

Milk	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	260
Washed milk bottles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Ice Cream	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	91
Swimming bath waters	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	139

Most of the bacteriological work for this city is performed in the Medical Research Council's Public Health Laboratory, which is accommodated in the same building as the City Laboratories. The Public Health Laboratory is under the direction of Dr. J. H. McCoy, and serves as the bacteriological centre for a wide area of Yorkshire.



## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The Director of Welfare Services has kindly supplied the following particulars about the working of the above-mentioned Act and those parts of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act relative to the welfare services.

Residential accommodation for elderly and other persons in need of care and attention not otherwise available to them is now being provided for 760 persons in 20 residential Homes, administered by the Welfare Services Department. Accommodation was provided by other Authorities during the year for 6 persons for whom Kingston upon Hull accepted financial responsibility. Additionally, arrangements were made or continued with Voluntary Organisations, for the accommodation of 68 persons deemed to be ordinarily resident in this City.

Temporary accommodation has been provided on a full-time occupation basis and for “ overnight ” stays only.

No action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Sheltered workshop facilities have been provided through the agency of the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind for 82 blind and partially sighted men and women in various trades. Arrangements were made for the general welfare of 762 blind and 187 partially sighted persons in the City, including assisted holidays, teaching Braille or Moon, social centres, outings, provision of aids, home teaching and visiting, wireless facilities, handicrafts, &c.

During the year 209 forms B.D.8. were completed and the persons ophthalmically examined were classified as follows :

Certified Blind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	82
Transferred from Partially Sighted to Blind Register						....	....	....	29
Certified Partially Sighted		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
Transferred from Blind to Partially Sighted Register						....	....	....	1
De-certified from Blind Register			....	....	....	....	....	....	2
De-certified from Partially Sighted Register						....	....	....	3
Not considered Blind or Partially Sighted				....	....	....	....	....	13
Re-examined with no change in category				....	....	....	....	....	46
									209

## Treatment of Persons Examined :— New Cases —

1. *Surgical Cases*

Treatment successful	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Awaiting operation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Unfit for treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
								—
								20
								—

2. *Medical Cases*

Receiving treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
---------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----

3. *Cases for Ophthalmic Medical Supervision*

Receiving treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
---------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

Details of follow-up action in cases certified as Partially Sighted, and recommended for treatment :—

1. *Surgical Cases*

Awaiting Operation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Treatment successful	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
								—
								10
								—

2. *Medical Cases*

Receiving treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
---------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

3. *Cases for Ophthalmic Medical Supervision*

Receiving treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
---------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

4. *Optical Cases*

Treatment received	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
--------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

The Welfare Services Committee provided for the general welfare of 227 persons who are Deaf without speech, 51 persons who are Deaf with Speech and for 166 Hard of Hearing persons. Visiting, advisory, casework, interpretation services, etc., were provided by the Department, including the administration of

an assisted holiday scheme and services for placement in employment. Recreation, religious and social facilities were provided through agency arrangements with the Hull and East Yorkshire Institute for the Deaf.

The welfare of Handicapped Persons (General Classes) was developed still further and services were provided for 2,728 persons, including casework, visiting and advisory services, craftwork, provision of aids and adaptations, social centres/day clubs, special transport, meals services, assisted holidays, outings, etc. Twelve Handicapped Persons are provided with sheltered workshop employment in accordance with the Council's Scheme.

A comprehensive visiting and welfare service has been maintained for elderly persons in the City through the Department's Social Welfare Officers and services currently provided include meals, recreation, assisted holidays, social centres, etc.

Other services made available included the temporary protection of property and burial or cremation of deceased persons in certain circumstances.

## EPILEPTICS AND CEREBRAL PALSY

A cerebral palsy clinic is held from time to time at the Frederick Holmes Special School and children of both school and pre-school age are seen there for diagnosis and treatment. These children include not only those attending the school but others who are treated as out-patients.

The existence of the clinic is well known and cases are referred by general medical practitioners, hospitals and the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the Health Department.

No special arrangements exist for the treatment of epilepsy but examination for diagnosis can be made at the school pædiatric clinics.

Most of the epileptic children attend ordinary schools except when this is not possible owing to other physical or mental handicap and except for a very small number who, owing to bad home conditions, are resident in epileptic colonies.



Normally, arrangements for the treatment of both epileptics and cerebral palsies are made by the general practitioner.

The following three tables show the incidence of epilepsy and cerebral palsy so far as it is known.

### *Epileptics*

Attending ordinary schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	100*
Attending independent schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Attending special schools—							
Day educationally subnormal	....	....	....	....	....	....	8*
Residential educationally subnormal	....	....	....	....	....	....	4*
Day physically handicapped	....	....	....	....	....	....	4†
Day open air	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Day partially sighted	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Residential epileptic....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

\* 1 child also spastic

† Also spastic

### *Cerebral Palsies*

Pre-school children	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Attending ordinary schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	17†
Attending independent schools....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Attending special schools—							
Day physically handicapped	....	....	....	....	....	....	50*
Day educationally subnormal	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Residential educationally subnormal	....	....	....	....	....	....	1‡
Day deaf	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Day partially sighted	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Residential hospital (Adela Shaw)	....	....	....	....	....	....	—

\* Six children are also epileptic

† 1 child is also epileptic

‡ This child is also epileptic

Of the total number of mentally subnormal persons known to the Department :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number who are subject to epilepsy	16	25	41
Number who suffer in varying degrees from cerebral palsy	11	16	27
Number who are subject to epilepsy and also suffer in varying degrees from cerebral palsy	9	11	20

PART II

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE  
AND SANITATION

## GENERAL INFORMATION

*Water.* The Water Engineer and Manager has kindly supplied the following information.

The supply to the whole area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. Regular bacteriological and chemical analyses were made in the Water Department's own laboratories of all the sources and also at selected points in the distribution system, and these were satisfactory. Determinations of plumbosolvent action were also made regularly at the Water Department's laboratories and again results were satisfactory. No reports of contamination were received.

The Water Department supplies 97,761 dwellings within the City, covering the whole of the estimated population of 301,000. Distribution is by public water mains direct to houses, etc., no supplies being given by means of standpipes.

*Drainage and Sewerage.* The City Engineer reports that the construction of the first section of the 42" diameter Tweendykes Branch Sewer has been completed as part of the East Hull Main Drainage Scheme, so enabling work to proceed on the construction of estate roads, sewers and housing in the north western sector of the land east of Sutton, (Residential Area No. 12). During the year under review a total of 450 houses have been occupied in this Residential Area and the sewage from these houses together with the surface water drainage from that part of the Area under construction is being satisfactorily dealt with by the temporary pumping station at Hedon Road.

To allow private development to proceed in the western sector of the above-mentioned Area, east of Ings Road, the second section of the 42" diameter Tweendykes Branch Sewer is at present under construction extending north-westwards to the junction of Ings Road and Tweendykes Road.

Work on the design of the proposed extension to the East Hull Pumping Station has proceeded satisfactorily during the year, by the end of which the scheme was ready for submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The Hull and East Yorkshire River Board, claiming that the discharge from the extended station would constitute a "new discharge" within the meaning of the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1951, have given their consent to the effluent from the extended station being discharged into the River Humber through the existing outfall, subject to the effluent not containing solids which would be retained on a 1 inch square wire mesh screen, and to the macerated screenings being discharged into the River only when the tide is



ebbing. Agreement has been reached on the technical details of the associated scheme whereby the Foredyke Stream can be abandoned in conjunction with the River Board's proposals for improving the drainage of low-lying areas of the Holderness Drainage district by the construction of a pumping station and sluices at Great Culvert, north of Sutton.

The preparation of the contract document drawings for the next section of the Northern Trunk Sewer extending from East Park to the Hull/Hornsea Railway line *via* James Reckitt Avenue and Summergangs Road have continued during the year, it being the intention to synchronise the completion of this further length of trunk sewer with the commissioning of the extensions to the East Hull Pumping Station.

During the year contracts were let for the majority of the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering work involved in the construction of the sewage disposal works and surface water lagoon which are designed to serve the initial population of 20,000 persons to be housed on the land outside the City, north of Sutton. Construction work commenced on the site during June and towards the end of the year satisfactory progress was reported by the Corporation's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Willcox, Raikes and Marshall. Following the substantial completion of the work involved in the preparation of the documents for the sewage disposal works contracts, the Consulting Engineers prepared the necessary information for submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for the proposed trunk sewerage scheme to serve the above population. The Minister gave his outline approval to the scheme during the summer and by the end of the year the detailed design work and the preparation of the Tender documents for the first trunk sewers contract were nearing completion and similar work was in hand for the second contract.

The sewage disposal works and the first trunk sewers contract are programmed to be completed simultaneously in the summer of 1966.

The Humberside Pumping Station, trunk sewers and outfall sewer forming part of the completed West Hull to Haltemprice Joint Main Drainage Scheme have all continued to operate satisfactorily. Two further trunk sewers, namely, the Princes Avenue/Beverley Road and Central Area Trunk Sewers remain to be constructed in due course as part of the West Hull Main Drainage Scheme and complete relief to the existing sewerage system in West Hull will not be achieved until these have been constructed. Meanwhile, drainage restrictions continue to be necessary in certain districts.

The British Transport Docks Board have given notice of their intention to extend, subject to the Corporation's approval, the old existing 6' 0" diameter

Lime Kiln Creek Outfall Sewer in a south easterly direction for a distance of approximately 450 feet prior to the filling in of the New Creek and Railway Creek as part of the Hull Docks Development—Albert Dock Scheme. Consideration was given to the Board's technical proposals for this extension which will be required to be executed to the Corporation's satisfaction.

The private housing development between Beverley Road and the River Hull continued throughout the period and approximately one half of the estate is now occupied. Under this loading the sewage disposal works attached to the estate discharged a satisfactory effluent into the River Hull. Difficulty has, however, been experienced in dealing with the sludge, and in addition to maintenance expenditure, costs were incurred in carrying out various remedial works.

Control continued to be exercised over the discharge of trade effluents into the City's sewerage system to reduce as far as possible the inflow of effluents likely to be prejudicial to the health of sewer men and/or the construction of the sewerage system. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued nine certificates during the year authorising various bodies to discharge radioactive liquid waste into the sewers up to a given level of radioactivity based upon the discharges over a monthly period. Three industrial firms, four hospitals and two education establishments now have authority to discharge such waste into the public sewerage system.

The provision of sewers (and roadworks) on the Ings Road Estate continued. Certain of such sewers reached Saltshouse Road—that is a position which will allow, not only further estate development but, in due course, the provision of sewerage facilities for certain houses in Saltshouse Road which at present have no main drainage facilities.

*Public Cleansing.* The services operated under this heading are controlled by the Public Cleansing Superintendent who has kindly supplied the following information :—

*Refuse Collection.* This service is maintained on a weekly collection except for slight deviations before and after statutory holidays. The immensity of the task will be fully appreciated when it is realised that a weekly collection involves a “ call ” at some 96,000 premises and the actual lifting of 108,000 bins and other receptacles.

The contents of these bins result in a yearly output of 74,227 tons of refuse which, to maintain public health, must be disposed of by hygienic methods.



*Refuse Disposal.* The methods adopted are by :—

- (a) Separation and incineration
- (b) Controlled tipping

During 1964, 62% of the refuse collected was disposed of by separation and incineration at the two Refuse Disposal Plants situated at Chapman Street and the remaining 38% by Controlled Tipping at sites at Bransholme, Hessle and Winestead.

In addition to the domestic and trade refuse collected by Departmental vehicles a further 4,757 tons of trade refuse was delivered to various sites and disposed of on behalf of Industrial and Commercial firms.

From all this refuse certain saleable articles were recovered and sold for the benefit of the ratepayers. The main sources of income resulted from scrap metal, waste paper and the sale of steam from No. 1 Refuse Disposal Plant and in 1964 over £30,000 was received from such sale.

*Street Cleansing.* Another very important function performed by the Public Cleansing Department is the cleansing of some 282 miles of roads and streets and the emptying of 43,000 gullies situated therein. A labour force of 121 street sweepers carries out the manual task of street sweeping assisted by four mechanical sweeping machines. These employees are also responsible in the winter months for salting and gritting to make roads safe as and when frost and snow conditions prevail.

Except for certain narrow streets, mainly in the area of the old town, and verge gullies, all gully cleansing is by mechanical means and five vehicles are available for this work. These vehicles are also used extensively in the cleansing of cesspits particularly in areas outside the City boundary and for which the cost is recoverable.

*Public Conveniences.* All public conveniences within the City are maintained and cleansed by the Department and in the interests of public health free hand washing facilities are available in most of the seven attended lavatories and in all the new lavatory accommodation recently constructed. All too often vandalism deprives the public of the amenities provided in public conveniences with the consequential risk of infection.

*Miscellaneous Services.* The general clearing of War damaged sites and the surfacing of car parks are miscellaneous services performed by the Department.

*Staff.* In administering and operating these very essential Health Services the total staff engaged at 31st December, 1964 was 637.



## ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AND SANITATION

This section of the report, together with the following sections on Housing and Food and Drugs, covers most of the work carried out by the public health inspectors. Table V summarises the number of inspections made, notices served and improvements effected, and the corresponding figures for 1963 are included for comparison.

It will be seen that the total number of inspections and investigations increased from 82,959 in 1963 to 87,003 in 1964. This was due partly to the appointment at the beginning of the year of four additional technical assistants to the public health inspectors and partly to the fact that eight students qualified as inspectors in the summer and six of these were allocated to the sanitary section where there were eleven vacancies. The technical assistants were officially designated as 1 draughtsman/photographer, 2 clerks of works and 1 Shops Acts enquiry officer, and their contributions are reflected mainly in the increased figures for miscellaneous visits and shops observations. In addition, however, by relieving the qualified inspectors of some of the more routine tasks, they have enabled the inspectors to make more inspections of a kind requiring their full knowledge and experience. The addition to our staff of the six newly qualified inspectors raised hopes that we were at last emerging from the staffing difficulties that had dogged the department for more than 10 years. Unfortunately such optimism was soon quenched. In the last quarter of the year, 5 experienced inspectors resigned to take up similar but better paid appointments elsewhere. At the end of the year there were 10 vacancies in the sanitary section of the department, with no possibility of any replacements until the next group of 5 students sit for their qualifying examination in 1966, by which time more may have left.

Other figures that have changed substantially compared with 1963 are those relating to smoke control areas, industrial smoke observations and houses (for overcrowding). This was due to the deferment of the 1964 instalment of the smoke control programme. Three enquiry officers who had been employed whole-time on smoke control were transferred as a temporary measure to housing work and were used mainly in an effort to bring our overcrowding records up to date—a task that had been neglected since the war. At the same time, the three smoke inspectors were able to spend more time on industrial smoke. The reasons for deferring the smoke control programme are discussed later in this report, under the heading “Atmospheric Pollution.”

### TABLE V

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND SUBSEQUENT ACTION

								1963	1964
Complaints registered	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10953	10260
<i>Inspections and Investigations, etc.—</i>									
Houses (under Public Health Act)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6570	5698
Houses (under Housing Act)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3339	4224
Houses (for overcrowding)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	96	4219
Passages, Areas, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	635	497
Ownership of Premises, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3741	3714
Premises infested with—Rats or Mice	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2704	3947
Insect Pests	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1540	1917
Milkshops and Dairies	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	213	207
Ice-cream Premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	371	607
Caravans	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	479	462
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3518	3082
Rent Act Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	121	122
Inspections re Corporation Tenancies	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2039	3118
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11106	17604
Offensive Trades Premises	....	....	....	{	Day	....	....	462	1078
					Night	....	....	219	250
Smoke Observations and Inspections (Industrial)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1834	7044
Dust and Grit Observations and Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	510	802
Visits in connection with Smoke Control Areas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23553	4009
Noise Observations and Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	225	235
Pigsty Premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	52
Common Lodging Houses	....	....	....	{	Day	....	....	307	367
					Night	....	....	27	26
Seamen's Lodging Houses	....	....	....	{	Day	....	....	172	162
					Night	....	....	25	13
Houses in multiple occupation	....	....	....	{	Day	....	....	2972	2534
					Night	....	....	5	23
Factories—General and Sanitary Provisions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	541	533
Shops (Observations and Inspections)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9842	14809
Shops (Sunday Trading)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3284	3740
Cinemas and Theatres	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	8
Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	282	263
Workplaces	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1569	930
Other Food premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	642	707
Totals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	82959	87003
<i>Revisits and Re-inspections—</i>									
Houses (under Public Health Act)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4147	4155
Houses (under Housing Act)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	544	800
Factories—General and Sanitary Provisions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	161	139
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7099	6468
Totals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11951	11562





TABLE VI

## STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED DURING 1964

Act and Section under which served :	No. of Notices served	No. complied with (including those served in previous years and complied with in 1964)	No. of Notices complied with by the Corporation in default of owner (included in Col. (3))	No. not complied with at the end of 1964
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Public Health Act, 1936—</i>				
Section 24—Sewers .....	42	48	47	3
Do. (as amended by Section 49 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1952) .....	1418	1361	1187	50
Section 39—Drains, etc. ....	44	52	8	7
„ 45—Water-closets ....	76	114	30	10
„ 56—Paving of :				
Yards ..	16	19	7	4
Courts ...	115	77	70	60
Passages	73	91	85	40
„ 75—Dustbins ....	101	74	10	30
„ 93—Nuisances ....	719	739	—	217
<i>Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1952—</i>				
Section 51—Stopped-up drains ..	284	283	173	21
<i>Clean Air Act, 1956—</i>				
Sections 1, 11 and 16 ....	32	32	—	—
Totals ...	2,920	2,890	1,617	442

*Legal Proceedings.* During the year, the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector laid information in respect of 69 nuisances. In 37 cases the summonses were withdrawn because the necessary work had been carried out prior to the Court hearing. In 32 cases Nuisance Abatement Orders were made by the Court. A further 7 summonses were issued for failure to comply with Nuisance Orders and as a result, 2 property owners were fined £5 ; 1 owner was fined £4 ; 2 owners were fined £3 ; and 2 owners were fined £1. In 1 case a 3rd summons was served and the owner was fined £7.

Further action had to be taken in respect of outstanding Nuisance Orders made in 1963, as follows—In 2 cases 2nd summonses were issued and the owners were each fined £1. Second and third summonses were issued in another case and fines of £5 were imposed on each occasion. Third summonses were issued in 2 cases and fines of £3 and £6 were imposed. Third and 4th summonses were issued (in this case against an occupier in respect of a large accumulation of rubbish in a yard, amounting to 65 lorry loads) and fines of £2 and £15 were imposed. In a further case, 5th and 6th summonses had to be issued and fines of £25 and £5 were imposed.

From the foregoing it will be observed that owners of property have been dealt with more severely by the Magistrates during the year.

*Pigeons, Nuisances from.* Under the provisions of Section 48 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1930, the Council are empowered to trap pigeons believed to have no owners. The birds are caught alive in large traps which are replenished daily with food and water. During the year, 1864 birds were trapped, compared with 1247 in 1963. Of the former number 186 were ringed birds and after the information concerning ownership had been obtained from the various Homing Unions, the owners were asked whether they desired the birds to be returned to them. A small fee was charged to cover the cost of transport and feeding during the time the birds had been in the possession of the Local Authority. Since, 1951, 15,389 pigeons have been caught.

The Eastern Dock area continued to be the principal breeding ground for pigeons in this City. The grain imported into these particular docks continued at a steady rate throughout the year. The British Transport Docks Board is now co-operating with my Department in an effort to reduce the pigeon nuisance and this has achieved some success. This is particularly noticeable in the inclement weather when snow has fallen and covers the spillage on the dock side.

*Sparrow Infestation.* During the year the Department was licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to kill sparrows by the use of narcotics. These methods can only be employed when the birds are inside a building and exist in fairly large numbers. Four premises were treated and in one case, the premises had an additional treatment. The total number of sparrows destroyed was 227.

Occasionally complaints are received in respect of birds or rodents that have fallen into water tanks in the roof spaces of houses and have decomposed before their presence was made obvious to the householder by fragments coming out of





BURNING OF TRADE REFUSE (1)

By long-established custom, piles of refuse from the docks were burnt on waste land near the Humber. A nuisance Abatement Notice was served during the year requiring cessation of this practice





BURNING OF TRADE REFUSE (2)

Close-up view of refuse in photograph (1), showing decomposing fish, etc., around the base of the pile.



the taps. By arrangement with the Water Engineer and City Architect, my department now deals with all such cases, whether in privately-owned or Corporation-owned houses. The tanks and pipes are thoroughly cleansed and sterilised and attention is drawn to the need for providing the tank with a suitable cover in order to prevent any recurrence. Three such cases occurred during the year.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The report for last year mentioned that this city was co-operating with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in a scheme for obtaining accurate measurements of atmospheric pollution on a standardised and nation-wide basis. All the co-operating bodies are using apparatus of identical design, installed in five specified types of neighbourhood so that results from different towns and districts can be compared. As an additional precaution, all the chosen sites have been inspected and approved by officers of the D.S.I.R. to ensure they are truly representative of the particular area and in conformity with the general scheme. One of these instruments, operated by the City Analyst at his laboratories in High Street, has been in use for many years but the others were installed by the Health Department at the end of 1962. Recordings for 1963 and 1964 are as follows :—

Type of District	Average Microgrammes per cu. metre of Air			
	Smoke		Sulphur dioxide	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Residential district with high population density (Gordon Street)	197	201	146	151
Residential district with low population density (Ellerburn Avenue)	130	136	105	109
Industrial Working District (Clough Road)	96	117	154	176
Commercial District (High Street)	130	123	130	142
Smoke Control Area (Greenwich Avenue)	38	51	77	94

The highest and lowest monthly averages are shown in the following table :—

Type of District	Highest and Lowest Monthly Averages of Smoke, recorded in Microgrammes per cu. metre of Air during 1964	
	Highest (Jan.)	Lowest (July)
Residential District with high population density (Gordon Street)	424	33
Residential District with low population density (Ellerburn Avenue)	276	24
Industrial Working District (Clough Road)	295	21
Commercial District (High Street)	241	40
Smoke Control Area (Greenwich Avenue)	149	5

These figures are of interest as giving some indication of the relative proportions of smoke from industrial, commercial and domestic sources. Shipping railways and the large fuel-burning industries are working at much the same rate all the year round. On the other hand, houses, shops and offices that use coal do so mainly for space heating in cold weather.

Recordings from the High Street instrument over the past ten years show a substantial and regular reduction in smoke each year, the actual recording being as follows :—

		1954-8	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Smoke	.....	320	200	180	170	160	130
(microgrammes per cubic metre of air)							

Comparison of the 1963 and 1964 figures for the 5 districts as set out in the table above is therefore disappointing. With one exception, they show a reversal of that downward trend. This could be due to different weather conditions for the 2 years or it might reflect a slackening of control in the smoke control areas, due to people being in doubt as to the Council's attitude towards smoke control. It is very difficult to stand still in this matter. One has either to go forward with conviction and resolution or else fall back and lose all that has been achieved in the past seven years.



*Smoke Control Areas.* In response to Circular 5/59 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Council submitted a programme of smoke control areas which aimed at covering the whole of the city at the rate of about 8,000 premises or 1,000 acres per annum, the task to be completed by 1971. The following table shows the progress made up to the end of 1964.

AREA	Acreage	Premises					Estimated Cost of Adaptation (Houses only)
		In- dustrial	Com- mercial	Domes- tic	Oth- ers	Total	
<i>Operative since 1/6/59</i>							
No. 1 (Central)	74	5	527	74	76	682	£ 401
No. 2 (Longhill Estate)	228	—	18	2295	3	2316	688
No. 3 (Greatfield Estate)	258	—	18	2359	6	2383	18
<i>Operative since 1/10/61</i>							
No. 4 (Eastern)	1610	15	97	6408	35	6555	47676
No. 5 (Northern)	483	—	16	41	2	59	156
No. 6 (Central)	122	37	1118	286	144	1585	3440
No. 7 (Central)	66	22	145	902	46	1115	5846
No. 8 (Central)	10	—	20	3	5	28	60
<i>Operative since 1/10/62</i>							
No. 9 (South Western)	1044	5	144	6660	28	6837	118740
<i>Operative since 1/10/63</i>							
No. 10 (Western)	953	3	110	7559	13	7685	101419
TOTALS	4848	87	2213	26587	358	29245	278444

In accordance with the programme, proposals for area No. 11 were submitted to the Cleansing and Sanitary Committee in November, 1963. These related to a large area in the North-western corner of the city and involved 9,510 premises covering 1,104 acres. The Committee decided to defer consideration of the matter on account of the uncertainty of the fuel situation and no further progress has been made since that date, although the subject has been reconsidered by the Committee on several occasions during 1964.

The legal procedure for establishing smoke control areas makes it necessary for the local authority to give prior notice to everyone affected. A period of more than six weeks is then allowed for objections to be sent to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, and if any such objections are made, the Minister must

hold a local enquiry before the matter can proceed any further. It is a notable fact that not a single formal objection was raised in respect of any of the above-mentioned Orders—covering 29,245 premises and made over a period of four years. There were, however, during the winter of 1963, letters in the local press, and complaints raised by members of the Council, concerning inadequate supplies of the premium solid smokeless fuels and some people experienced difficulties in igniting and burning coke. But in order to keep these complaints in true proportion it is well to bear in mind the total number of premises involved (as stated above) and the fact that the North Eastern Gas Board sells as much Gluco to householders outside smoke control areas (including Haltemprice and surrounding districts) as it does to people within smoke control areas, and these outside people are buying it with complete freedom of choice because they **prefer** it to coal. It is clear that the results obtained depend to a large extent on the method of use and there is undoubtedly a certain amount of prejudice against coke.

The Government White Paper on Domestic Fuel Supplies and the Clean Air Policy, published in December, 1963, reviewed the position and recommended certain changes of policy. These recommendations have since been given effect by Circular 69/63 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and by amendments of the Clean Air Act, 1956, contained in Section 95 of the Housing Act, 1964.

The net result of these changes is that the best possible use will be made of all available fuel supplies and people in future smoke control areas will be able to claim financial grants on the real cost of a wider range of appliances, including off-peak electrical storage heaters, under-floor draught fires, glass fronted room heaters, oil heaters and all types of gas fires and convectors. On the other hand, electric radiant fires and direct-acting electric convectors will not qualify for grant because they intensify peak demand which in turn leads to load-shedding and increased capital costs.

Although there were no new smoke control areas created in this city during 1964, the number of premises under control has advanced considerably beyond the 29,245 stated in the above table. This is due to new building during the past year on undeveloped land within existing smoke control areas. The Council's Orchard Park housing estate and a private builder's estate on Beverley High Road are both covered by the Kingston upon Hull No. 5 (Northern) Smoke Control Order, 1961, and a large new estate off Ings Road is within No. 4 Area. Altogether, 5,727 new houses have been constructed or are in course of construction on these estates. A considerable number of all-electric, multi-storey



flats have also been erected in various parts of the city since the smoke control orders were made.

*Industrial Smoke and Dust.* Since the war there has been a striking reduction in the amount of smoke produced by industry. It is now fully recognised that dark smoke is wasted fuel and many firms have installed mechanical stokers and highly efficient boilers and furnaces. The value of certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, requiring firms to notify the local authority before installing new boiler plant, is also becoming apparent. Dust and grit emissions, however, are not being reduced so rapidly. The prevention of such emissions involves the installation of very costly plant and shows no financial return. It therefore necessitates constant vigilance and pressure from the local authority before some of these cases can be cleared up satisfactorily.

The following are a few examples of local industrial problems.

*Disposal of Waste Products.* Incineration of trade refuse continues to give rise to a large number of complaints about smoke—28 were received by the department during 1964. All these were investigated by the Smoke Inspectors and advice was given. A growing awareness of the ill effects of smoke has resulted in the general public objecting to all smoke nuisances, including those caused by burning refuse in back yards or in primitive incinerators behind shops and workplaces. Incinerator manufacturers have responded by improving their designs, incorporating drying chambers and/or secondary combustion chambers where necessary, together with suitably positioned burners for cold start and after-burning. Obviously, these improved methods have increased the capital cost of the incinerators and many of the smaller producers of waste are reluctant to invest in such equipment. There is a real need for local authorities, especially in built-up areas, to extend their trade waste disposal facilities.

*Ironworks.* Mention has been made in previous years of a large ironworks within the City and the problem of fumes from the operation of hot blast cupolas. With the abortive expenditure of £63,000 on irrigated electrostatic precipitator equipment the Company concerned could possibly be excused if they had abandoned this difficult field of fume and dust collection and it is to the credit of the Company that, undeterred, the design and planning of a new approach to the problem has been completed and it is hoped that installation will commence early next year.

*Cement Works.* One complaint about cement dust from the Wilmington Works was received during the year. This was due to cement dust deposits on



roadways. The Company concerned caused the roadways of the Works to be cleansed whilst the Council's Cleansing Department swept the public road and pavement leading to the Works.

In the operation of cement kilns a problem which arises is the build-up of material causing "ringing" within the kiln, with consequent increased gas velocities and higher dust burdens which overload the dust collecting system, resulting in higher chimney emissions. In order to give early warning of this condition within the kiln, an obscuration recorder has been fitted on one kiln chimney and if successful the remaining two chimneys will be similarly equipped.

Cement works are under the control of the Ministry's Alkali Inspectors who are kept informed of any complaints received by the local authority.

### *Bulk Cement Delivery*

One complaint was received about dust emissions from cement storage silos during the year. The cause of the emissions was overfilling of the silos. A notice was served upon the company concerned requesting them to control and operate their equipment so as to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance and to explore the possibility of installing level indicators linked to an audible alarm. The company are, however, installing a new plant and assurances have been received that the dust collecting equipment will be more satisfactory.

In general, the dust collecting equipment fitted on existing cement storage silos could be greatly improved.

### *Railways and Shipping*

The changeover from coal to oil continues and there is a marked improvement of the atmosphere around the docks and railway yards.

### *Heights of Chimneys*

Locally, Architects are becoming increasingly aware of the Minister of Housing and Local Government's Memorandum on chimney heights although difficulties arise when they select boilers of the packaged type, the manufacturers of which make a valid selling point of the fact that the boilers will operate satisfactorily (so far as combustion is concerned) with a low chimney or indeed without a chimney. The memorandum provides a useful basis for securing chimney heights which facilitate reasonable dispersal of the products of combustion. The legal position in other respects, however, is far from satisfactory. Section 10 of the Clean Air Act exempts domestic, shops and office chimneys absolutely and restricts action on remaining chimneys to those where plans are submitted for

approval. The low shop chimney pouring the products of combustion through neighbouring office windows is as much a matter for control as the factory chimney. No approval is necessary where new furnaces are attached to existing chimneys or for installations where the submission of plans to the Local Authority are not required.

### *Prior Approval of Boiler Installations*

Two applications for the prior approval of new furnaces under Section 3 were received during the year, one of these was granted and the other is still under consideration.

The improvements enumerated above may not seem particularly impressive when printed in three lines but they represent a considerable amount of work and a substantial expenditure of money. They include nineteen instances where hand-fired furnaces or furnaces with obsolete mechanical stokers were replaced by modern smokeless plant at a total cost of £32,650 ; provision of two specially designed furnace installations for burning wood waste, £40,000, and £6,400; after-burning equipment for another wood waste furnace, £2,000 ; replacement of coal-fired crane by diesel electric crane, £1,600 ; improvement of furnaces, etc., at chemical works, £25,000 ; replacement of 6 sprinkler stokers by 4 chain grates and 2 underfeed stokers, £4,750 ; replacement of two hand-fired Cornish boilers and boilerhouse with completely new boilerhouse, £11,250 ; installation of wet arresters on two cold-blast cupolas £12,000 ; provision of new fume condensers, £7,500 ; provision of dust collectors and bag filters at a wood factory and a metal works, £2,000 and £1,200 respectively ; extraction and filter plant at four other factories, total £2,530 ; and many other improvements of a substantial nature.

In addition 73 plans which had been submitted to the City Architect under the building Bye-laws were, in accordance with long-standing practice, examined by inspectors of the Health Department for matters covered by the Factories Acts, Clean Air Act, etc. When any unsatisfactory features were noted they were brought to the attention of the private architect concerned and rectified.

91 complaints were received from the general public concerning smoke, soot, grit, etc., as follows—metallurgical works, 17 ; steam boiler plant, 2 ; incineration of refuse, 28 ; miscellaneous smoke nuisances, 10 ; nuisances from grit and dust arising from the combustion of fuel, 8 ; soot smuts from oil burning installations, 2 ; railways, 2 ; domestic, 2.

20 complaints were made relating to nuisances from vapours, dust, etc., arising otherwise than from the combustion of fuel.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the smoke inspectors and their assistants during the year :—

*Observations and inspections :—*

No. of smoke observations	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,313
Smoke nuisances observed	....	....	....	....	....	....	138
Observations re grit and dust	....	....	....	....	....	....	678
Grit and dust nuisances observed	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Inspection of premises (Smoke, Grit and Dust)	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,390
Visits in connection with smoke control areas	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,009
Contraventions of Smoke Control Orders	....	....	....	....	....	....	8

*Action taken :—*

Verbal cautions given	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	110
Written cautions and letters		....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Statutory notices served	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
Legal proceedings instituted		....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Smoke Control Orders—letters		....	....	....	....	....	....	—
verbal cautions		....	....	....	....	....	....	8
notices served under Section 12(2)					....	....		15

*Result of action :—*

No. of nuisances abated or contraventions remedied	....	....	....	143
--	------	------	------	-----

*Improvements effected:—*

Alterations to boilers, furnaces or chimneys	....	....	....	....	88
Improved stokers or fuel	....	....	....	....	38
Arrangements for arresting dust and grit	....	....	....	....	20

*Proposals concerning new boiler plant :—*

No. of plans examined	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73
No. passed without alteration		....	....	....	....	....	....	68
No. requiring alteration before approval								
re chimneys		....	....	....	....	....	....	5
re stokers and fuel			....	....	....	....	....	—
Other notifications received		....	....	....	....	....	....	22



Industrialists, in general, showed a desire to comply with the requirements of the Clean Air Act, 1956, this being reflected in the number of improvements carried out to plant. Where contraventions were detected, inspectors interviewed owners, engineers and boilermen and gave advice, and where the smoke was found to be due to inherent technical faults, suggested that surveys of the plant should be carried out by the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service.

Legal proceedings were instituted in one instance against a firm burning wood waste on an economic boiler by the hand-firing method. A fine of £50 was imposed. An oil after-burner has been installed in the combustion chamber linked with a smoke density indicator but observations show that the equipment is not yet fully satisfactory.

*General Observations on Pollution of the Air.* There is no doubt at all that the solution to the problem of excessive **smoke** emissions from any industrial process is already known. In some cases the solution may add to the cost of manufacture, particularly when after-burning devices have to be installed to complete the combustion cycle, but such considerations should not allow a manufacturing process to be exempted from the dark smoke provisions of the Clean Air Act, by way of protection under the Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act, 1906 and subsequent Orders. In short, dark smoke emissions outside the Permitted Periods Regulations and the defence clauses of the Clean Air Act are inexcusable.

Improved methods of burning fuels have virtually eliminated dark smoke from conventional steam raising installations.

In the domestic field, the spectacular improvement obtained by means of smoke control orders is an established fact and this procedure should be pursued vigorously in all large urban areas. If emphasis is placed on the increased use of gas and off-peak electricity the rate of sulphur dioxide pollution from domestic sources can also be solved in the one operation. With regard to gas, the new techniques of production from coal and oil, and the availability of increasing supplies of natural gas must present an exciting picture for truly clean air, but it is to be hoped that the means of distribution, i.e., mains availability, is not outstripped by demand as sometimes happens in the Electricity Industry.

With the increase in the use of motor vehicles, the pollution of the air in our large cities from the exhausts of internal combustion engines must be very high and the time has arrived when serious thought should be given to practical methods of reducing pollution from this source. The increased use of electricity for transport would be a great help and in some directions (electrification of trains and greater use of battery operated delivery vehicles) this is being achieved,

but in other ways (withdrawal of trolley-buses) the trend is unfortunately in the reverse direction, presumably on grounds of direct costs and manoeuvrability.

When everything practicable has been done with the object of reducing the amount of pollutants thrown into the atmosphere, there will still remain some intractable problems associated with special industrial processes, especially as regards dust and fumes. The best hope of further amelioration in such cases lies in wise town planning. Noxious industries should be kept well away from residential areas, and, where such industries already exist and cannot be removed, the immediately adjacent land should not be used for housing. In Russia all industrial enterprises are divided into five grades depending on the degree of harmfulness of their emissions. The most harmful enterprises are surrounded by a restricted zone of 1,000 metres; the least harmful, 50 metres. Boiler plant for heating purposes in the vicinity of housing areas, with a capacity of 3 tons per hour (coal or peat), must be separated from the houses by a zone of vegetation at least 50 metres wide. The height of the chimneys of such plants must be 10 metres higher than the tallest building within a radius of 100 metres.

The screening of industrial areas by the planting of belts of trees is of more than aesthetic value—the trees do help to filter the air, as anyone can see by examining the sooty leaves of trees in urban areas. It is rather unkind to the trees but deciduous trees can at least shed their leaves once a year and be frequently washed by the rain—human lungs can gain no such relief and we only have one pair to last a lifetime.

*Offensive Trades.* The number of trades classified as “offensive” and operating in the City at the end of 1964 was 15, involving 90 premises, and including 76 premises in respect of which the Corporation’s consent operates for a limited period. The following table shows the number of businesses classified according to the trade carried on :—

Bone Boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Fat Melters	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Fat Extractors	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Tallow Melters	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Fish Curers	....	....	....	....	....	....	36
Rag and Bone Dealers	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Gut Scrapers	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Tripe Boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Fish Manure Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Fish Oil Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Glue Maker	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Leather Dresser	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fellmonger	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Soap Boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Tanners	....	....	....	....	....	....	2



Kingston upon Hull is the largest fishing port in the United Kingdom and some of the trades scheduled above deal with by-products of the fishing industry. Other trades, such as fish meal manufacturing, have been developed on an extensive scale and although this has not been formally declared an offensive trade under the provisions of the Public Health Act and is not therefore included in the above table, it is undoubtedly the type of business which can give rise to nuisances from effluvia if there is the slightest relaxation in supervision at any stage of the work.

The processing of fish offal at a centrally controlled factory within the city (approximately 110,000 tons in 1964) provides the fishing industry with a further useful source of income, additional employment, and a valuable animal foodstuff, whilst the local authority are relieved of what would be a considerable trade waste disposal problem.

The process of modernisation continued throughout the year with the installation of additional modern equipment designed with the object of treating the offal as quickly as possible after reception at the works. A new building centralising the grinding, bagging and dispatch of the meal is now completed and fully operational.

All premises used for offensive trades are subject to systematic day and night observations. During 1964, 1,079 day and 250 night inspections were made of these premises and other places where effluvium nuisances might arise. No complaint of obnoxious smells was received from the general public. Seven informal notices were served and 47 verbal requests were made for work of a minor character.

Structural improvements were effected in 18 cases and improved operations to minimise possible nuisances were introduced in 57 other cases.

### *Common Lodging Houses*

These are governed by local bye-laws which have been designed to ensure good management of such houses, the taking of precautions in cases of infectious disease, the promotion of cleanliness, the limiting of the number of lodgers per room, and the proper separation of the sexes. At the end of the year there were 37 registered common lodging houses in the City containing 230 bedrooms or cubicles with accommodation for 641 single lodgers and 11 married couples.

### *Seamen's Lodging Houses*

The comparatively large number of seamen's lodging houses in the City cater for the needs of the many seafaring men who necessarily frequent the port. The houses are licensed and regulated by local bye-laws originally made under the Merchant Shipping Act to safeguard the interests of seamen. On the whole the houses are well conducted and give rise to no special problems. Seamen of the present day are well paid and their lodging houses compare favourably with most moderately priced hotels. It is, however, necessary to make frequent inspections, mainly to ensure the proper keeping of records and the maintenance of a good standard of hygiene. A number of the smaller houses cater almost wholly for seamen of a particular nationality such as Arabs, Indians, Somalis, etc., but all the large houses, including those run by missionary bodies, provide accommodation for any nationality. The number of these houses on the register was 11 containing 540 bedrooms or cubicles with accommodation for 627 seamen.

The common lodging houses which now exist in Hull are a considerable improvement on the older type of lodging house which the bye-laws were originally intended to control.

The last of these "minimal standard" lodging houses was demolished in 1962. The building was old and needed constant repair; the floors of all rooms and passages were bare, the walls and ceilings were limewashed and the beds and bedclothes were very poor and shabby. The large basement room served as a communal kitchen and lounge. Cooking utensils were provided and the lodgers prepared their own meals on a large open fire. The washing accommodation consisted of several shallow kitchen sinks and the water closets were in an outhouse. The charge was 2/- per night.

Today's standards are far higher and, in most cases, are well above the standard which is enforceable under the bye-laws. In addition to an exterior W.C. many have internal W.C.'s and ample washhand basins and baths with hot and cold water. All floors are generally covered with linoleum and/or carpeting, the walls, ceilings, and paintwork kept in a good decorative condition, and the furnishings are better in quality, quantity and maintenance. Meals are usually provided by the keeper.

Applications for registration are not approved unless the standard of accommodation is satisfactory, and thereafter, frequent inspection at irregular intervals is usually sufficient to ensure that the standard is maintained. Any tendency on the part of the keeper to neglect his duties or show any unwillingness



to comply with an inspector's reasonable request can usually be corrected by a reminder that the renewal of the registration would be jeopardised by a continuance of such behaviour.

*Factories Act, 1961.* The provisions of the Factories Act are enforced partly by H.M. Inspectors of Factories, and partly by local authorities. In factories where mechanical power is used local authorities enforce the requirements of Section 7 of the Act, and the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938, to ensure that suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation is provided and maintained. In factories where mechanical power is not used, local authorities deal with sanitary accommodation and also cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors. In addition, factories of all classes are subject to the general public health law with regard to nuisances, etc., and factories processing food are subject to various provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

The local authority is required by the Act to keep registers of all factories situated within its district, and at the end of the year there were 84 non-power and 1,369 power factories on the Corporation's Register. In addition, 136 Works of Building or Engineering were reported during the year and these were subject to inspection under Section 7 of the Act. Altogether 533 inspections were made and 50 contraventions were found, mainly concerning unsatisfactory conveniences.

Plans for 49 new factories and alterations to existing factories were submitted for examination. In 5 cases suitable sanitary conveniences were not indicated. In all cases the owners or architects were notified and undertook to comply with the requirements of the Authority.

*Homework.* Section 133 of the Factories Act requires occupiers of factories carrying out specified trades who employ workmen or contractors working outside the factory to keep lists showing the names and addresses of all such persons. These persons are known as outworkers and a list of them must be sent to the District Council during the months of February and August each year. The main purpose of this Section of the Act is to ensure that the health of persons so employed is safeguarded and the Local Authority has power to forbid homework being carried on at premises where there is a case of infectious disease. This power is particularly applicable to trades dealing in wearing apparel and the Minister has power to include other types of work if he considers this to be desirable. This Authority has on its register 43 firms who employ a total of 124 outworkers, 100 of whom live within the city. Of those living within the city,

58 are engaged in the making, cleaning, and alterations, etc., of wearing appare and most of the remainder are employed in the making of nets for the fish in industry. Periodical inspections of their premises were carried out durin g th year.

Further details concerning the department's work in connection with factories are given below in the form prescribed by the Ministry.

All other provisions of the Factories Acts (with the exception of certain provisions in respect of the means of escape in case of fire) are enforced by H.M. Inspectors of Factories who are employed by the Ministry of Labour. These inspectors work in close co-operation with the Public Health Inspectors of local authorities.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1—INSPECTIONS.

Premises  (1)	Number on Register  (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ....	84	36	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ....	1369	445	18	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ....	136	52	—	—
Total	1589	533	19	—



## 2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ....	—	2	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient....	6	3	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ....	43	40	—	36	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ....	—	1	—	4	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Total	50	47	—	42	—

Outwork  
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work  (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133 (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel	Making etc.	76	—	—	—	—
	Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furn ture hangings ....	3	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and uphol- stery ....	5	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and Brass articles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart Gear ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	1	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets ....	34	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags ....	—	—	—	—	—	—



Outwork  
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work  (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133 (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding etc., of buttons etc. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweet- meats ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ....	124	—	—	—	—	—

*Shops Act, 1950.* This Act controls hours of closing, conditions of employment of shop assistants and Sunday Trading.

At the 31st December there were 4,850 occupied shops on the register in which 3,651 males and 8,075 females were employed. During the year 1,431 shops were inspected and 1,887 contraventions were found, principally in relation to failure to keep prescribed records and notices ; 303 notices were served, 125 letters of caution sent and 587 verbal cautions given. On re-visits being made, 1,342 contraventions had been remedied. Thirty plans of shops or other premises were submitted for examination in the light of the Shops Act.

On week days, 13,378 observations were made of shops, 384 of which were found to be open after the prescribed closing hours. A further 3,740 inspections were made of shops open on Sundays, at 255 of which contraventions were found.

At the end of the year there were 990 shops which opened for the purpose of trade on Sundays, including 5 shops occupied by persons observing the Jewish Sabbath.

*Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.* This Act is designed to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed and lined. It requires registration by the Local Authority of premises (with certain exceptions) where there is carried on any form of upholstery, and the licensing by the Local Authority of any premises at which rag flock is either manufactured or stored prior to delivery to registered premises. The regulations of 1961 prescribe standards of cleanliness for each kind of filling material to which the Act applies and also the form in which records must be kept by the occupier of both registered and licensed premises.

At 31st December, 18 premises were registered by the Local Authority and 33 premises were licensed for the storage of rag flock. There is no establishment in the City where rag flock is manufactured.

Fifteen samples of filling materials to which the Act applies were taken and all were found to conform to the standard of cleanliness prescribed by the Regulations.

*Betting and Gaming Act, 1960.* All premises for which applications had been made for Betting Office Licenses were inspected for suitability of sanitary arrangements, washing facilities, etc. Where such facilities were not available, undertakings were obtained from the applicants, or their solicitors to provide such facilities to our satisfaction. In all instances these undertakings have been carried out. No applications were opposed during the year.

### *Noise Nuisances*

Visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	163
Inspection of premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	72
Nuisances found	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Notices served :							
Informal	....	..	....	....	....	....	2
Statutory	....	..	....	....	....	....	—
Verbal Cautions	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Improvements effected	....	....	....	....	....	....	6



## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into operation during 1964, the various provisions being made effective on different dates by Ministerial Orders. It marks a big step forward in public health and welfare legislation. Workers in factories have had the protection of a long chain of factory legislation extending back for more than 150 years, but assistants in shops have been protected in only a few minor respects while office staffs have been left right outside any special legislation. This was not because the public were unaware of the unsatisfactory conditions existing in many offices—Scrooge's office, as described by Charles Dickens, was typical of thousands in those days, and even in this age there are many offices that are only slightly better. It was because office workers have not been as well organised as factory workers and the majority are employed in smaller units. Several attempts have been made in recent years, to improve legislation concerning non-industrial employment, particularly since the publication in 1949 of the final report of the Gowers Committee, but these all failed to secure sufficient support in Parliament.

The Act is supplemented by numerous Orders and Regulations covering details of administration and laying down standards, in the same way as factory legislation, and everything is now ready for a substantial advance to be made in the working conditions of those engaged in non-industrial employment. Among the matters now subject to legal control are :—

Cleanliness of premises and prevention of overcrowding.

Heating, lighting and ventilation.

Sanitary accommodation, washing facilities and drinking water.

Facilities for sitting, taking of meals and accommodating outdoor clothing.

Safety of machines, investigation of accidents, and first aid.

Prevention of excessive noise and vibration.

Registration of all premises to which the Act applies.

By 31st December, 1964, 2,965 premises were registered, employing a total of 10,546 males and 13,766 females.

The duty of enforcing this Act is divided between local authorities and government officers. Factory Inspectors employed by the Ministry of Labour will deal with offices and shops in factories, railway premises in the immediate vicinity of the permanent way, offices occupied by the Crown and local authorities, etc.; Mines Inspectors will deal with shops and offices in mines and quarries ;

# **OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963**

Prescribed particulars to be included in the annual report to the Minister of Labour by local authorities and the London County Council under section 60

**TABLE A—REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS**

Period covered : **1st May to 31st December, 1964**

Class of premises (1)	Number of premises registered during the year (2)	Total number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	992	990	98
Retail Shops    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	1,579	1,576	341
Wholesale shops, warehouses    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	156	156	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens    ...	236	236	18
Fuel Storage depots    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	7	7	—
Totals    ...	2,970	2,965	458

**TABLE B—NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES**



Fire Authorities will have responsibilities in respect of fire precautions at certain premises ; and public health inspectors employed by local authorities will enforce the Act in all other shops and offices. The various officers involved are all co-operating to ensure the success of this work and the Ministry of Labour is exercising a general supervisory control.

Although public health inspectors have always had duties under the Factories Acts and Shops Acts, which are similar to those now applied to offices, there are several provisions in the new Act which involve totally new responsibilities—*e.g.* those relating to the investigation of accidents at shops and offices. As the inspectors have gone round on their visits to newly registered premises they have also taken the opportunity to explain the various requirements of the Act and this has been greatly appreciated by employers and employees.

**TABLE C—ANALYSIS OF PERSONS  
EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE**

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	10,724
Retail Shops	8,706
Wholesale departments, warehouses	1,714
Catering establishments open to the public	2,925
Canteens	142
Fuel storage depots	101
Total	24,312
Total Males	10,546
Total Females	13,766

TABLE D—EXEMPTIONS

Class of premises (1)	No. of exemp- tions current at 31st Dec. (2)	No. of exemptions granted or extended during year (3)	No. of applications refused or withdrawn during year (4)	No. of cases in cols. (3) and (4) where employees opposed application (5)	Appeals to Courts against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption	
					No. made (6)	No. allowed (7)
		<b>Part I—space</b>	<b>(Section 5 (2) )</b>			
Offices ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail shops ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale shops, warehouses ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel storage depots ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
		<b>Part II—temperature (Section 6)</b>				
Offices ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail Shops ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale shops, warehouses ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel storage depots ....	—	—	—	—	—	—



TABLE D—(continued)

Class of premises (1)	No. of exemp- tions current at 31st Dec. (2)	No. of exemptions granted or extended during year (3)	No. of applications refused or exemptions withdrawn during year (4)	No. of cases in cols. (3) and (4) where employees opposed application (5)	Appeals to Courts against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption	
					No. made (6)	No. allowed (7)
		<b>PART III—sanitary</b>	<b>conveniences (Section 9)</b>			
Offices ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail shops ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale shops, warehouses ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel storage depots ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
		<b>PART IV—washing</b>	<b>facilities (Section 10)</b>			
Offices ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail Shops ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale shops, warehouses ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel storage depots ....	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE E—PROSECUTIONS

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in 1964

Section of Act or title of regulations (1)	Number of persons or companies prosecuted (2)	Number of informations laid (3)	Number of informations leading to a conviction (4)
	—	Nil —	

Number of complaints (or summary applications) made under section 22  
None .....

Number of interim orders granted  
None .....

TABLE F—INSPECTORS

No. of inspectors appointed under section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act 12

No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act Nil (3 clerks occupied at various times)



*Tents, Vans and Sheds.* This Department continues to receive complaints in respect of caravans in the City and, as the Council has placed on the Town Planning Committee the responsibility for enforcing the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, all such complaints are referred to the Town Planning Officer. The caravans which give rise to most complaints continue to be in one area on a slum clearance site near the centre of the City. They are there without planning permission and without any water supply, drainage or paving. Action under the nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act has been tried in such cases but without lasting success. When a nuisance exists in these circumstances it is virtually impossible to single out the person responsible for the offence (*e.g.*, chamber pots emptied on the site at night time, etc.) and even if persistent prosecutions succeeded in driving the caravanners off the site, they would simply move to another equally unsuitable site. Subject to certain exceptions allowed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, no caravans should be allowed to settle on a site which is not properly laid out for that purpose, approved under town planning powers, and licensed in accordance with the special provisions of the Act. Enforcement action should be taken immediately the first caravans arrive on any unlicensed site, otherwise further vans will follow and the problem will grow.

*Pig Keeping.* The number of premises registered as complying with the local bye-laws was 142, provided with 590 sties. All such premises are subject to regular inspection. Five cases of rat infestation were dealt with.

*Rent Acts.* The total number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the 1957 Act was 27, compared with 57 in 1963. The Department continued to give helpful information in respect of Certificates and Undertakings required under the Rent Act, and many defects were remedied without recourse to formal action.

The following statement summarises the work carried out during the year :—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	....	....	....	....	....	27
Notices to Landlord of Proposal to issue Certificate—						
In respect of all defects	....	....	....	....	....	13
In respect of some defects	....	....	....	....	....	14
Undertakings accepted	....	....	....	....	....	8
Undertakings refused	....	....	....	....	....	—
Certificates of Disrepair issued	....	....	....	....	....	13
Applications for cancellation of Certificates	....	....	....	....	....	5
Objections by tenants to proposed cancellation—						
Sustained	....	....	....	....	....	1
Not sustained	....	....	....	....	....	1
Certificates cancelled	....	....	....	....	....	4

## Applications for certificates as to remedying of defects—

From Tenants	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
From Landlords	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18

## Certificates issued to—

Tenants, defects remaining unremedied	....	....	....	....	—
Tenants, all defects remedied	....	....	....	....	—
Landlords, defects remaining unremedied	....	....	....	....	16
Landlords, all defects remedied	....	....	....	....	1

It may be noticed that some of the above figures do not balance. This is due to the carry-over from one year to another and the fact that the procedure often takes more than six months.

*Hull Fair.* During the period of the Fair the caravans on the ground and in the vicinity were visited by the Health Visitors accompanied by Public Health Inspectors. A census of the children was taken and inquiries were made as to their state of health.

Comparative figures of the number of vans and occupants for the past three years are set out below :—

Year					No. of	Occupants	
					Vans	Adults	Children
1962	....	....	....	....	302	476	127
1963	....	....	....	....	335	544	140
1964	....	....	....	....	304	652	193

No serious overcrowding of the sanitary accommodation was observed.

The lodging house inspector visited 188 houses in the streets adjacent to the fair and found 9 houses providing temporary accommodation for 11 lodgers, 7 males and 4 females. There were no contraventions of the Public Health Act, Housing Act or local bye-laws and the houses were found to be clean and well-conducted. In addition to this temporary accommodation, 5 registered common lodging houses and 1 licensed seamen's lodging house were found to be accommodating a further 20 men employed in connection with the fair.

There were 56 diesel generators on the fair ground, 44 of which were found to be in use. Four verbal cautions were given in respect of low exhausts to the units ; all were complied with. Solid smokeless fuel was used on one steam yacht. A total of 89 stalls, including chestnut vendors, were using the following fuels—Coke 7 ; Calor Gas 70 ; Coke and Coal 1 ; Paraffin 1 ; Electricity 10. A total of 264 visits and inspections were made by the Smoke Inspectors. No complaints about smoke or fumes were received by the Department.



The sampling officer under the Food and Drugs Act took 29 samples of foodstuffs at the fairground and submitted them for analysis. The commodities included ice-cream, candy apples, brandy snap, rock, potato crisps, sweets and other confections. Six samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. All these samples proved satisfactory.

Day and evening observations were carried out as usual and several contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were dealt with on the spot.

*Rats and Mice Destruction.* Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. The importance of the destruction of rats and mice is now recognised by all Local Authorities and by the Central Government. The continued development of the suburban areas results in occasional rodent infestation until the areas have been fully developed, consequently the rodent operatives spend a considerable amount of time travelling over large areas. The trend however shows that the use of Warfarin is beginning to reduce the rat population but unfortunately mice infestations are showing a slight increase.

The Department employs 8 rodent operatives for dealing with rats and mice in houses and business premises. No charge is made for work in private houses but business firms are required to bear the cost of labour and material used. Most of the dock areas are treated by agreement with the British Transport Commission. The following table indicates the types of premises treated and the results of the treatments.

Type of Property	No. of rodents killed		No. of properties affected		Methods of Destruction		
					Method	Rodents killed	
	1963	1964	1963	1964		1963	1964
Dwelling houses ....	8,959	11,259	1,580	2,681	Trapping ....	1	—
Business premises ....	4,034	4,354	272	363	Poisoning ....	14,505	17,248
Local Authority property (excluding houses) ....	1,352	1,600	119	146	Gassing ....	—	—
Agricultural Property	161	35	4	1			
Totals ....	14,506	17,248	1,975	3,191		14,506	17,248

*Eradication of Insect Pests.* During the year the Department was called upon to take steps for the eradication of bugs at 3 council houses and 28 private houses. Disinfestation for fleas was undertaken at 6 council houses, 26 private houses and 5 business premises. 198 treatments, including 3 at business premises, 2 at hospitals, and 12 at Corporation premises were undertaken for infestation by beetles and cockroaches.

Twenty-eight infestations of flies, ants, moths, centipedes, wharf beetles, red spider, earwigs, plaster beetles, furniture beetles and clover mites were also dealt with and 9 cases of woodworm were treated by the Department's workmen at domestic premises.

One suburban area during the year was infested by moles. These pests create a considerable amount of damage in newly laid-out gardens and in consequence, action was taken by this department and 6 moles were caught.

It has been the practice of the Health Department for some years to inspect tenants' furniture prior to occupation of a Corporation house and during the year, 3,118 houses were inspected, 224 being found to be infested with woodworm.

The improved types of insecticides continue to show good results in the eradication of insect pests and in some cases are more easily applied. This was particularly noticeable when the Department was able to deal with infestations in hospitals without interference with the work of these establishments.

The clover mites which infest the gardens immediately adjoining Corporation Houses continued to cause some trouble since it has not yet been established whether these creatures are hibernating in the ground during the winter periods or are infesting the cavity walls which are adjoining the gardens. The Department continues to give this rather troublesome problem attention in the early spring and late autumn.

The public still come to this Department to purchase insecticides, especially those for the eradication of woodworm, since they are able to obtain practical advice when making purchases.

*Watercourses, Streams, etc.* The extent of the watercourses and dykes in the City has been considerably reduced in recent years and I am indebted to the City Engineer for the following information :—

Further progress has been made on the filling of agricultural drains, *i.e.*, on the filling of the Lambwath Stream within the Ings Road Estate development,



and on the Cottingham Drain where practically the whole drain is filled, with the exception of a section in an industrial area. Such unfilled sections were chemically sprayed, as considered necessary, during the year. Work on sowing and seeding of sections of the Cottingham and Newland Beck proceeded. Difficulties arose during the year due to the deposit of unauthorised articles—bedsteads, mattresses, etc.—on sections of filled drain, and it has to be appreciated that the filling of the drains has not solved all Public Health problems arising from them.

The City Engineer, once again placed an order with the Health Department for spraying dykes during the filling in process and this does tend to reduce any excessive odour which may emanate from stagnant water.

Certain houses in Saltshouse Road, near the outskirts of the city, have no connection to the city sewers, their drains discharging into cesspools which sometimes overflow into an open dyke that has for many years been heavily polluted. The City Engineer informs me that the provision of sewers and road-works on the Ings Road Estate continues and some of these sewers extend to Saltshouse Road. He is therefore now in a position to allow, in due course, the provision of sewage facilities for the existing houses in this area.

*Public Baths and Washhouses.* The facilities provided were extended by the opening on the 18th June of the East Park Lido and improved service given by the modernisation of the St. Paul Street washhouse to form a self-service laundry. A new boiler house with modern oil-fired boilers was provided at the East Hull Baths. Partly due to the increased facilities and partly arising from the excellent summer the attendances at the establishments (486,322 Swimming, 170,476 Slipper, 56,602 Machine and Stall washes, 17,078 Electro-Medical and Vapour Baths and 4 Ritual Baths) showed an increase to 730,482, as against 726,660 in 1963 and 631,118 in 1962.

*Swimming Bath Waters.* Seventy-nine samples, from 13 swimming baths, were examined for the presence of presumptive coliform organisms in 100 ml. of water; 75 were free from such organisms, 3 contained nonfaecal types and 1 contained faecal types.

*Foot Bath Waters.* Sixty samples, from 15 foot baths in the swimming baths, were examined for the presence of presumptive coliform organisms in 100 ml. of water; 24 were free from such organisms, 8 contained nonfaecal types and 28 contained faecal types. These results can only be regarded as very unsatisfactory.

*Paddling Pools.* The open-air paddling pools in parks and recreation grounds have, in the past, been a frequent cause of concern owing to their poor type of

construction, inadequate changing and purification of water, and lack of control over the children, dogs, etc., playing therein. In recent years, improved pools have been provided at West Park, Pickering Park and Oak Road Recreation Ground. These new pools are lined with concrete and are designed to facilitate drainage and cleansing, so the water can be changed frequently and chlorination by liquid chlorine can be effected without the use of expensive automatic plant. In addition, wardens are on duty to ensure proper conduct of children and exclusion of dogs. The standard of purity of the water, however, still gives cause for concern and samples submitted for bacteriological examination during the summer showed the following results:—

Situation	No. of Samples	Results not satisfactory
Pickering Park	5	2
West Park	5	3
Oak Road	5	—
East Park	4	4

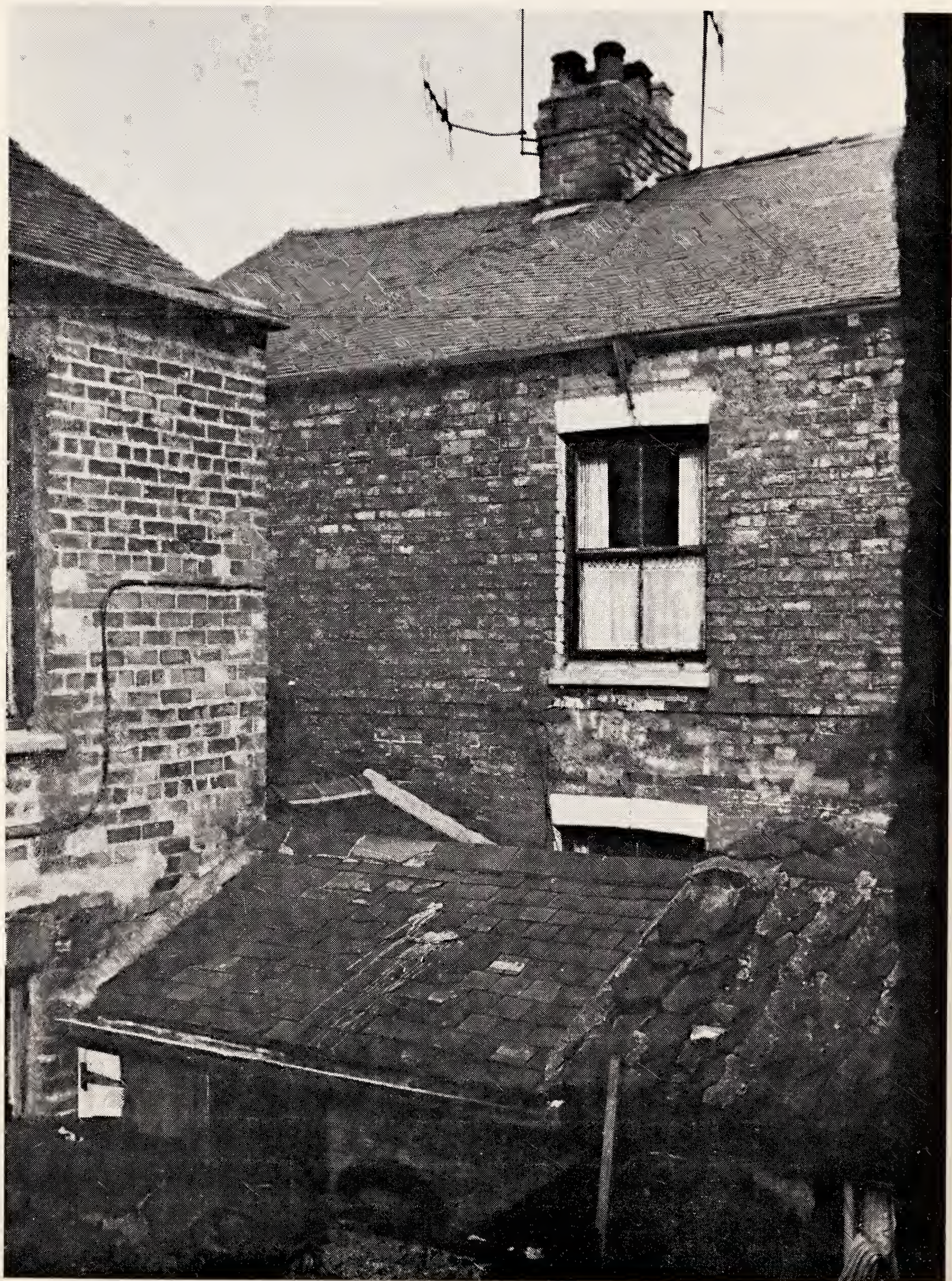




CLEAN AIR

Wet dust arresters installed during the year, at the request of the Health Department, on a pair of cold blast cupolas—£12,000.





SLUM CLEARANCE  
An example of congestion and bad arrangement



# HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

1964 was the ninth year of the post-war slum clearance programme. The table below gives details of the areas represented and the procedural stage reached in each case at the 31st December, 1964.

Title of Area	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses		No. of Families	
		Total	Demolished	Rehoused	To be Rehoused
33 Various Orders	1956-1963 inclusive	3627	3398	3400	208*
Drypool Declaration of Unfitness Order	30/9/63	2	—	1	—
Barmston St./York St. /Swann Street Compulsory Purchase Orders Nos. 1, 2 and 3.....	21/10/63	126	114	121	2
Cleveland Street Nos. 1 and 2 Clearance Order ....	20/11/63	22	21	20	2
Osborne Street (South Side) Declaration of Unfitness Order ....	28/2/64	16	—	9	27
North Side Hessle Road Declaration of Unfitness Orders	6/3/64	43	16	36	6
English Street Clearance Order ....	24/4/64	7	3	8	—
Day Street Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Clearance Order ....	26/6/64	185	51	191	12
Regent Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Clearance Order ....	26/6/64	83	—	44	41
Lister Street Nos. 1 and 2 Clearance Order ....	9/7/64	44	—	33	69
Derby Street Compulsory Purchase Order ....	20/7/64	96	—	2	101

Title of Area	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses		No. of Families	
		Total	Demolished	Rehoused	To be Rehoused
Pelham Street Compulsory Purchase Order Nos. 1 and 2	24/7/64	224	—	—	230
Walcott Street Compulsory Purchase Order. Nos. 2 and 3. ....	10/8/64	93	—	—	99
Bean Street Compulsory Purchase Order ....	4/9/64	545	—	—	567
West Parade No. 2 Compulsory Purchase Order ....	8/12/64	195	—	—	196
Clarendon Street Nos. 1 and 2 Compulsory Purchase Order	Awaiting confirmation after public inquiry	291	—	—	297
Stanley St/Norwood St. Nos. 1 and 2 Compulsory Purchase Order	.. ..	420	—	—	439
Linnaeus St. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Compulsory Purchase Order	Represented 24/4/64	185	—	—	260
Norfolk Street Nos. 1 and 2 Compulsory Purchase Order	Represented 26/6/64	359	—	—	373
Marlborough Terrace/ Pryme St/Wright St. Declaration of Unfitness Order	Represented 26/6/64	50	—	—	58
Spyee Street No. 2 Compulsory Purchase Order. Areas 1 and 2	Represented 25/9/64	235	—	—	237
Raywell St/ Wright St. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Clearance Order	Represented 25/9/64	224	—	—	231
King St. Clearance Order	Represented 25/9/64	95	—	—	99
Kottingham Avenue Compulsory Purchase Order	Represented 27/11/64	21	—	—	21
	Totals	7188	3603	3865	3575*

\*208 of these are within the scheme for ' deferred demolition ' and form part of the Marmaduke Street Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed in December, 1958



The Council's programme of slum clearance was submitted to the Ministry in 1955, and at that time it was proposed to clear around 15,000 properties in the next fifteen years, 3,028 of these in the first five years.

In the 9 years 1956/64 inclusive, 7,188 properties in 91 areas were represented to the Committee for clearance under the Housing Acts and by December 31st, 1964, 3,603 of these properties had been demolished and 3,865 families rehoused. In the same period 751 individual unfit houses were represented and dealt with by demolition and closure. The fact that less than one per cent of the houses in areas were the subject of modification by the Minister when confirming Orders, speaks well for the standard of inspectorial efficiency that has been maintained. The rate of progress so far has been limited solely by the rate of construction of new houses.

*Individual Unfit Properties.* Action taken during 1964 is summarised in the following table.

*Represented to Committee :—*

For closure	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	
For demolition	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	
							<hr/>	
Total							27	Dwellings
							<hr/>	

*Orders made :—*

For closure	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	
For demolition	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	
							<hr/>	
Total							28	Dwellings
							<hr/>	

*Overcrowding.* Some progress has now been made towards investigation of the measure of overcrowding in selected "working class" areas not at present subject to clearance proposals. This gives a figure of rather less than 2% to date.

The following table gives a summary of action taken during the year as a result of routine inspections or following cases being brought to the notice of the Department.

Complaints received	.....	54
Found to be overcrowded	.....	34
Statutory Overcrowding Abated.....		59

*Improvement Grants.* (House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959). The Housing Committee continue to approve a small but steady flow of applications for Standard and Discretionary Grants and 117 properties have been surveyed for this purpose during the year.

*Applications for Corporation Houses.* During the year 232 applications for rehousing were made on the grounds of ill health and after investigation by a medical officer priority in rehousing was recommended in 70 cases.

Of the total applications received for rehousing, 76 were in respect of persons suffering from respiratory disease—37 tuberculosis, 23 bronchitis and 16 other respiratory illnesses. Included in this total of 76 were 40 requests made by the Consultant Chest Physicians at the Chest Clinic and Castle Hill Hospital on behalf of patients under their care. Altogether, priority in rehousing was recommended in 45 cases coming within the category of respiratory illness.

During the year the City Treasurer rehoused 27 families where pulmonary tuberculosis was present following a recommendation for priority rehousing by the Health Department.

*New Houses.* The City Architect has supplied the following information with regard to the erection of new dwellings in the City during 1964 :

Temporary or Permanent	With State Assistance		Without State Assistance		TOTAL
	By Local Authority	By Others	By Local Authority	By Others	
Permanent (New)	2,007	25	—	55	2,087



## FOOD AND DRUGS

Food and drugs are sampled and submitted to the Public Analyst with the object of checking whether they are of the nature, substance and quality required. Food is also sampled and examined bacteriologically. Premises where food is prepared, stored or sold are subject to frequent inspections so as to maintain a good standard of hygiene with regard to structure, equipment and method.

*Milk Supply.* Milk has always received special attention because it is one of our most valuable foods and great care must be exercised at all stages of production and distribution. Infection may be derived from the cows, from persons milking the cows, from persons handling the milk or milk vessels at any stage of the journey from farm to house, or from dirty plant or receptacles. Once it has become infected, it forms an excellent medium for the growth of many organisms. Milk is also a convenient subject for adulteration—either by skimming the cream or adding water. It is therefore not surprising that a considerable amount of legislation is designed to safeguard our milk supplies. In addition, more than 98% of our local supplies are pasteurised or sterilised and this serves as a further safety measure.

There are 5 milk pasteurisation plants operating in the City, 3 of them being of the High Temperature Short-time Plate Heat Exchanger type and 2 (of small capacity) operating on the lower Temperature “ Holder ” system. There are also 2 firms licensed to process sterilised milk. All these plants have been well maintained during the year and samples of the processed milk have given good results when subjected to the legally prescribed tests.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, provide for the granting of licences to persons or firms authorising them to use a special designation in relation to milk sold at or from premises mentioned in the licence, and in 1955 an Order was made declaring the City to be a “ Specified Area ” in which only specially designated milk may be sold.

Regular visits were paid by the Inspectors to persons holding licences under the Regulations, and advice given or suggestions made with respect to improvement of their premises. In all cases the persons concerned readily complied with the requirements of the Department.

The following licences, to operate until the 31st December, 1965, were issued :—

	No. of persons	No. of premises involved
<i>Dealers' Pre-packed milk licences—</i>		
" Pasteurised " milk ....	10	10
" Sterilised " milk ....	24	25
" Tuberculin Tested " milk ....	3	4

During the year the undermentioned samples were taken for examination under the Regulations, with the following results :—

<i>Type of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>No. of Samples which</i>	
		<i>passed the prescribed tests</i>	<i>failed to pass the prescribed tests</i>
" Untreated " ....	104	104	—
" Pasteurised " ....	120	119	1
" Sterilised " ....	36	36	—
Totals ....	260	259	1

Particulars of the sample of designated milk which had failed to satisfy the tests was communicated to the firm responsible so that suitable action could be taken.

*Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.* Under the provisions of these Regulations the Registration of dairy farmers and of dairy farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food whilst the registration of milk distributors and other dairy premises is the responsibility of the Local Authority, which is also required to administer those provisions relating to diseases communicable to man.

During the year, 387 inspections were made at dairy premises in the City and appropriate action was taken where necessary to maintain compliance with the provisions of the Regulations. Examinations were made of 2,285 milk churns and 427 vehicles.



The following contraventions of the Regulations were observed :—

(a) Dairy floors in state of disrepair	....	....	....	....	....	2
(b) Depositing crates of milk in the streets	....	....	....	....	....	2
(c) Failure to display name and address on vehicle	....	....	....	....	....	3
(d) Failure to cleanse bottle	....	....	....	....	....	3
(e) Foreign bodies in milk bottles	....	....	....	....	....	4
						—
						14
						—

All the contraventions were remedied after verbal or written cautions.

*Registration of Milk Distributors and Dairy Premises not being Dairy Farms.* 30 applications for registration were received and all were approved.

At the end of the year there were 926 milk traders on the register, the majority being persons carrying on business of a general nature and retailing small quantities of milk for the convenience of their customers. The number of dairy premises on the Corporation's Register at the end of 1964 was 11.

*Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis.* Examinations of milk for tuberculosis are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service. 214 samples were submitted for examination by the inoculation of guinea pigs. Negative reports were received in respect of 211 and in the remaining 3 instances the results were abortive due to the death of the guinea pigs after inoculation.

*Brucella Abortus.* Examinations of milk for Brucella Abortus are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service. During the year, 211 samples of milk were submitted for examination and positive results were returned in respect of 8 samples; the remaining 203 samples were satisfactory. The Medical Officer of Health for the district in which the milk was produced was notified of all the positive results and arrangements were made for the infected milk to be heat-treated prior to its sale or use for human consumption.

*Antibiotics.* 175 samples of untreated producer/retailer milks were submitted for examination for antibiotics. No positive results were reported.

“ *Appeal to Cow* ” Samples. As the result of adverse reports of the Public Analyst respecting samples of milk found to be adulterated by the addition of extraneous water, visits were paid to 2 farms and 14 “ appeal to cow ” samples were taken in order to establish the condition and quality of the milk produced by the cows in the dairy herds from which the unsatisfactory samples had originated.

*Mastitis in Cows.* During the year no notifications of mastitis were received from the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

*The Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959 and Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 to 1948.* Nine samples of condensed milk and 5 samples of dried milk were submitted for analysis during the year. All satisfied the requirements of the Regulations.

*Registration of Ice-Cream Premises.* The number of applications received for registration of premises for the sale of ice-cream under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 was 14 compared with 25 in 1963 ; 11 of the applications were granted unconditionally, 2 were approved subject to the applicants concerned furnishing written undertakings to carry out certain work or observe certain conditions in order to comply with the requirements of the Act. One application was refused owing to the nature of other business carried on at the shop, viz :— sale of root crops.

At the 31st December, there were 762 premises on the register, 10 for manufacture and/or sale, 7 for storage and 745 for the sale of ice-cream.

The Methylene Blue Test is still the official test used to determine the cleanliness and bacteriological condition of samples of ice-cream. Grading is determined according to the time taken to decolourise the Methylene Blue added to the samples, which are classified in Provisional Grades, I, II, III and IV in order of merit, Grades III and IV being regarded as unsatisfactory. 91 samples of ice-cream taken during the year and submitted for examination were placed in the following grades :—

Provisional Grade I	....	....	....	....	81
„ „ II	....	....	....	....	3
„ „ III	....	....	....	....	4
„ „ IV	....	....	....	....	3
					—
					91
					—



*Standard for Ice-Cream.* The Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations, 1959, require that ice-cream shall contain not less than 5 per cent fat and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent milk solids other than fat. The 91 samples of ice-cream which were submitted for analysis during the year all conformed with the required standard.

*Bacteriological Examination of Meat and Milk Products.* 210 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. One sample of hamburger was found to be positive S. Chester. The Food Inspector visited the shop concerned and gave advice to the shopkeeper. All the other samples were found to be satisfactory.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Sampling.* The number of samples examined was 2,590 of which 239 or 9.22 per cent were found to be unsatisfactory, compared with 137 or 5.22 per cent in 1963 when 2,622 samples were taken. Samples of milk taken in the City numbered 1,265 of which 120 or 9.48 per cent were not genuine ; the percentage for 1963 was 7.34.

The following table indicates the range of samples taken by the Department's Food and Drugs Inspectors and the subsequent action :—

Nature of Samples	No. of Samples	Genuine	Adulterated or otherwise Unsatisfactory	Letters of caution, etc.	Prosecutions
Beverages ... ..	59	59	—	—	—
Cereals ... ..	83	75	8	8	—
Confections ... ..	403	388	15	13	—
Drugs ... ..	102	90	12	12	—
Fats ... ..	54	51	3	3	—
Fish, Meats, etc. ....	290	221	69	45	3
Milk and Milk Products ....	1,346	1,224	122	24	13
Preserves ... ..	61	60	1	—	—
Seasonings ... ..	66	66	—	—	—
Vegetables ... ..	77	68	9	9	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	49	49	—	—	—
	2,590	2,351	239	114	16

*Legal Proceedings.* The following are the particulars of the legal proceedings concerning the 16 summonses referred to above.

Case No.	Act under which Offence Committed	Nature of Offence	Results of Proceedings
1	Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Burger deficient in meat content	Case dismissed
2	do.	Beefburger deficient in meat content	Fined £10
3	Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959	Failure to cleanse a milk bottle	Fined £10
4	Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Foreign body in a can of meat	Fined £7
5 (4 summonses)	do.	Extraneous water in milk	Fined £20
6 (8 summonses)	do.	do.	Fined £50 10s. 0d.

*Labelling of Margarine.* Eight samples of margarine were obtained from shops, but there were no contraventions of the labelling provisions.

*Registration of Hawkers of Food and their Premises.* Section 61 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1952, gives power for registration by the Local Authority of all food hawkers and any premises used by hawkers for the storage of food. During the year 71 food hawkers were registered, including 48 vendors of ice-cream and 23 persons retailing other foods.

*Inspection of Licensed Premises.* Public Houses are inspected frequently in the course of sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, enforcement of Shops Acts, supervision of restaurants and refreshment places, etc. 327 licensed premises were inspected during the year and 19 contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act, Food Hygiene Regulations and Public Health Act were found. These contraventions were readily dealt with by the owners or occupiers after receiving notice from the department. In addition, 64 improvements were made by the Brewery Companies at the request of the department, namely, improved facilities for washing of drinking glasses 8; improved ventilation and drainage of cellars 23; improved toilet facilities 17; structural improvements 12; fitting of wash-hand basins and hot water supply 4.



*Inspection of Licensed Clubs.* Many of the initial improvements were effected in 1963 but there has been a steady improvement in such premises, two having been completely renovated. During the year, 27 licensed clubs were visited.

*Food Hygiene.* The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations of 1960-1962 marked a considerable step forward in our efforts to secure a higher standard of cleanliness in the handling of food and greater protection against food borne infections. Most of the inspectors in the department are concerned with some aspect of food hygiene and it is difficult to assemble the results of all their work in one section of this report without duplicating information given elsewhere under other main headings.

The district inspectors deal with ice-cream vendors and small house/shop property ; the factories and shops inspectors supervise food hygiene in most shops and factories and also in hotels, clubs and cinemas ; the food and drugs inspectors are responsible for dairies, ice-cream factories, hospitals, nursing homes and public houses ; the offensive trades inspectors look after the fish curing houses, tripe boilers, etc.; and the lodging house inspectors deal with catering arrangements in lodging houses and boarding houses. Together they made 2,656 visits to food premises during the year and noted 386 contraventions in connection with food hygiene. Written or verbal cautions numbering 319 were given and were complied with, resulting in numerous improvements as regards the provisions of washing facilities, general cleanliness of premises, facilities for cleansing equipment, etc.

Food hygiene work carried out by the Chief Food Inspector and his staff is additional to the above and is dealt with in the next section of this report.

*Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.* Inspections and sampling under the Act are carried out by the Food and Drugs Inspectors, who may, at all reasonable times, enter any premises where such marked articles may be and may take samples either informally or in the prescribed manner. The Inspector can demand the production of the appropriate register and also any statutory statement received by a seller in respect of both First and Second Schedule articles which he has sold but which have not actually been on his premises or in his possession.

The number of inspections made was 178, namely 21 at retailers' premises, 142 at manufacturers' premises and 15 at merchants' premises. Several con-

contraventions had taken place and the persons concerned were notified of the offences and cautioned by the Inspectors.

Thirty-eight samples of feeding stuffs were obtained and submitted for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst. Thirty-three of the samples were found to be satisfactory, but the remaining 5 were unsatisfactory because the limits of variation laid down in the Regulations were exceeded in one or more of the ingredients. The firms concerned were notified of their failure to comply with the Act and/or Regulations.

*Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.* Generally speaking a shopkeeper, although he is not an "Authorised Seller" of poisons, may become a "Listed Seller" of Part II poisons (i.e. any substance included in Part II of the Poisons List and not exempted by the poisons Rules) provided the name and address of his premises are entered in the list kept by the Local Authority. The usual types of poison set out in Part II of the List are those connected with horticultural sprays, insecticides, seed and bulb dressings, phenols for general household use, rat poisons and hair dyes. Poisons included in Part I of the Poisons List can only be sold by "Authorised Sellers" of Poisons (pharmacists, etc.) and the Act requires the keeping of certain registers of stocks and sales for both types of persons.

During the year 1 firm applied to have their name entered in the Corporation's list kept under the Act, and 90 persons and firms applied for the retention of their names in the list, in respect of 230 premises. All the applications were granted.

Authorised officers made 305 inspections for the purposes of the Act and in 4 cases unlisted persons were found to be selling phenolic poisons in contravention of the provisions of the Act. After being cautioned verbally the vendors either discontinued the sale of such poisons or made application for the inclusion of their names in the Local Authority's List. It was also necessary to caution several persons whose names were included in the list for minor contraventions of the Act.



## WORK OF THE FOOD DEPARTMENT

The duties of the Chief Food Inspector and his eight assistants, including one Meat Inspector, involve the inspection of the fish markets, the slaughterhouse, retail food shops and of all meats, fish, fruit and vegetables sold in the City.

All food arriving in the Port is also examined by the Inspectors on behalf of the Hull and Goole Port Health Authority.

*Meat Inspection.* The opening of the Municipal Abattoir took place in October of this year and consequently the slaughterhouses under the control of the Corporation closed down as did the privately controlled slaughterhouses. During peak killing times it has required four inspectors to be on duty and this has made it necessary for a rota system to be worked.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered during 1964, and in the previous four years :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle (and Calves)</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1964	16,183	41,642	47,300	105,125
1963	13,224	35,702	40,793	89,719
1962	13,473	39,572	43,264	96,309
1961	13,987	44,531	42,125	100,643
1960	12,469	35,104	43,564	91,137

The three tables on pages 98, 99 and 100 give the number of carcasses found to be unsound because of tuberculosis and details of those found unsound from other causes.

*Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.* There are 48 persons licensed by this Authority to slaughter animals, including 2 Jews whose licences are subject to their obtaining the necessary licences from the Rabbinical Commission to slaughter by the Jewish method for the food of Jews. Also included is one Mohammedan who is licensed to slaughter for Mohammedans. Temporary licences are also issued by the Authority to Mohammedans for the provision of meat to ships' crews, such licences being tenable for 24 hours to cover the period required.

*Diseases of Animals.* There were no cases of either Anthrax or Swine Fever in the City during the year.

*Fish Inspection.* All fish landed from the trawlers at St. Andrew's Dock is inspected by the Food Inspectors each morning before the sales commence. During the year 2,081 landings were made, the estimated weight of fish being 203,528 tons, of which 368 tons were condemned by the Inspectors.

The following is a summary of the quantities of fish landed and the grounds where it was caught.

<i>Fishing Grounds, etc.</i>	<i>No. of Trawlers</i>	<i>Estimated Tonnage Landed</i>	<i>Tonnage Unsound</i>
North Sea ....	103	1,280	—
Iceland ....	1,040	87,414	167
Bear Isle ....	310	39,121	35
White Sea ....	227	24,384	54
Faroes ....	11	685	—
Norway Coast ....	207	22,827	37
Greenland ....	145	20,677	35
Norway Herring ....	2	450	31
Swedish Herring ...	20	705	—
Miscellaneous ....	16	4,785	9
British Railways ....	—	1,200	—
Totals ....	2,081	203,528	368

Regular visits are made to the Cod Farm where fish is salted for export. Visits are also made regularly to the fish processing premises where large quantities are frozen. During the year certificates were issued for the following :—

Saltfish .....	16,885 bales
	150 cases
Frozen Fish .....	1,766 boxes

#### *Condemned Food*

Meat. Condemned meat is disposed of by the Hull Abattoir Co. Ltd.

Fish. Condemned fish is sold to a fish manure manufacturing company whose premises are adjacent to the fish dock. During the year approximately 6,142 tons of fish were sold for processing into cat and dog food, some of which under other circumstances would have been declared unfit for human consumption.



**Fruit and Vegetables.** If large quantities of these are condemned they are taken to the tip and covered over, smaller quantities being destroyed at the Public Cleansing Department's destructor.

**Tinned Goods.** These are also destroyed at the destructor. During the year over 14,500 agreements for the destruction of unsound foodstuffs were entered into by the owners and the Department.

The following is a summary of the unsound food surrendered during the year :—

	<i>Tons</i>					
Meat	....	....	....	....	....	50
Fish	....	....	....	....	....	368
Fruit and Vegetables	....	....	....	....	....	74
Tinned Goods	....	....	....	....	....	28
Miscellaneous Foodstuffs	....	....	....	....	....	4

*Pet and Performing Animals.* There are 20 persons registered under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, in respect of 21 pet shops, all the premises being visited regularly by the Inspectors. Visits are also made to the theatres when animal turns are being presented.

*Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1964.* Under this new Act there were 7 persons registered in respect of 7 establishments. These premises are visited regularly by the Inspectors.

*Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.* The Inspectors regularly visited all food premises covered by these Regulations and the standard of hygiene, in general, was good.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1955.* At the end of the year 302 premises were registered under Section 16 of the Act for the preparation of potted meat and other foods, these being as follows :—

Manufacture of sausages	....	....	....	....	122
Manufacture of sausages, potted meat and other meat products	....	....	....	....	140
Manufacture of salmon paste	....	....	....	....	1
Cooking of hams, etc.	....	....	....	....	5
Cooked fish, fish cakes, etc.	....	....	....	....	9
Meat Pies, etc.	....	....	....	....	4
Cooked shellfish	....	....	....	....	15
Pickles	....	....	....	....	6

There were 2,217 inspections made of registered food premises during the year.

The following legal proceedings were taken under this Act during the year :—

<i>Offence</i>					<i>Penalty</i>
Drawing Pin in Steak and Kidney Pie	....	....	....	....	Discharged
Glass in Dutch Ham	....	....	....	....	Warning given
Tobacco in Coconut Macaroon	....	....	....	....	£10
Fly in Cream Cake	....	....	....	....	£3
Mouldy Sausage Rolls	....	....	....	....	£15
Steel Tack in Trifle	....	....	....	....	£15
Cigarette end in Pork Pie	....	....	....	....	£10
Glass in Sausages	....	....	....	....	£25

**TABLE VII**

SUMMARY OF CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	14,176	1,546	461	41,642	47,300
Number inspected	18,648	1,837	749	49,862	52,475
<i>Affected with Diseases other than Tuberculosis—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	2	6	52	276
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3,160	625	7	1,251	15,890
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticercosis	16·9	34·1	1·65	2·61	30·8
<i>Affected with Tuberculosis only—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	8	33	—	—	1,611
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	·04	1·7	—	—	3·07
<i>Cysticercosis—</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	153	11	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment	153	11	—	—	—



TABLE VIII

WHOLE CARCASSES FOUND TO BE UNSOUND FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

BEASTS		SHEEP		CALVES		PIGS	
Disease or Condition	No.	Disease or Condition	No.	Disease or Condition	No.	Disease or Condition	No.
Emaciation and Oedema	1	Decomposition	2	Pyrexia ....	1	Septic	
Oedema ....	1	Traumatism ....	3	Septic ....		Pleurisy and	
Emaciation ....	1	Jaundice ....	1	Pneumonia ....	2	Peritonitis ....	1
Septic		Mould ....	1	Immaturity ....	2	Bruising and	
Peritonitis	1	Emaciation and		Joint Ill ....	1	Abscess ....	1
		Bruising ....	1			Emaciation ....	3
		Emaciation and				Septic	
		Pyrexia ....	1			Pleurisy ....	3
		Bone Taint and				Pyrexia and	
		Decomposition ....	1			Emaciation ....	1
		Septic ....				Anaemia ....	2
		Peritonitis	2			Septic	
		Septic				Pneumonia	
		Metritis ....	2			and Pleurisy....	1
		Emaciation ....	6			Septic	
		Emaciation and				Peritonitis	
		Oedema ....	12			and Oedema....	1
		Oedema ....	7			Septic	
		Leukaemia ....	2			Pneumonia ....	4
		Septic				Septic	
		Pneumonia	1			Pericarditis ....	2
		Moribund ....	10			Peritonitis	
						and Pyrexia ....	1
						Jaundice ....	6
						Bruised ....	3
						Septic	
						Peritonitis	8
						Septicaemia ....	3
						Gangrene ....	3
						Abscess and	
						Emaciation	3
						Septic	
						Wounds ....	2
						Swine	
						Erysipelas ....	10
						Pyæmia ....	15
						Abscess and	
						Pyrexia ....	2
						Ill Bled ....	5
						Pyrexia ....	45
						Moribund ....	79
						Abscesses ....	46
						Emaciation and	
						Oedema	8
						Oedema ....	17
						Septic	
						Metritis ....	1
Total ....	4	Total ....	52	Total ....	6	Total ....	276

*School Meals Service.* During the year 360 visits were made to school kitchen in the City for the purpose of food inspections and hygiene. The very high standard of these kitchens has once again been maintained.

*Educational Activity.* Two Inspectors gave lectures to the Student Public Health Inspectors and one other to the Butchering Trade Classes at the Kingston upon Hull College of Technology.

**TABLE IX**

WHOLE CARCASSES AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS

				1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Cows	....	....	....	6	1	1	—	—
Heifers		....	....	—	—	—	1	—
Bulls	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—
Oxen	....	....	....	3	3	—	—	—
Pigs	....	....	....	6	6	1	5	1
Calves	....	....	....	1	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—
				16	10	2	6	1
				—	—	—	—	—



PART III

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

## SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The year has been one of steady progress and consolidation of work begun in previous years. One new clinic commenced on 3rd March, 1964, at the Bricknell Avenue Methodist Church, and is much appreciated by the mothers living in this rapidly developing area of the City.

Considerable progress has been made with screening of children for early detection of hearing loss and the Department is working closely with the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons and with the Speech Therapist employed by the School Health Service.

Great attention is being paid to Health Education, and many displays have been prepared and shown in the clinics on a rotating basis. Particular emphasis has been put on the advisability of using flame-proof night wear, and with the improvement in the texture and finish of fabrics most mothers are now using approved garments or materials.

The number of fireguards sold has increased by almost a third over last year.

*Care of Premature Infants.* 320 babies were born prematurely in the City during the year and the follow-up arrangements have worked reasonably well. Mothers who are unable to attend the Special Baby Care Clinics on the appointed day are visited to ascertain the cause—this is usually because of a respiratory tract infection in the baby.

The two midwives seconded to this service have done extremely well and the practice of visiting patients in hospital before their discharge ensures that the transition from institutional to domiciliary care is as smooth as possible.

*Congenital Malformations.* In November, 1963, the Ministry of Health asked local authorities to co-operate in arranging a scheme for the reporting of congenital malformations apparent at birth. The malformations are reported by the doctor, midwife or hospital, when sending the statutory notification of birth to the local authority.

The scheme commenced on 1st January, 1964, and a register of the children is kept. A system of follow-up investigation by the health visitors has been instituted to ensure that the necessary services are brought to bear upon them. During the year, 101 children were notified having one or more of the following defects :—



<i>Class No.</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>No. of cases reported</i>
0.1	Anencephalus ....	3
0.4	Hydrocephalus ....	6
0.6	Other defects of brain ....	1
0.7	Defect of spinal cord ....	3
0.8	Spina Bifida ....	5
0.9	Other defects of spinal cord ....	1
1.0	Defect of eye ....	2
1.9	Defect of ear ....	1
2.1	Cleft lip ....	2
2.2	Cleft palate ....	4
2.4	Tracheo oesophageal, Fistula ....	3
2.7	Rectal and anal atresia ....	1
2.9	Defect of alimentary system ....	2
3.0	Congenital heart disease NOS ....	2
3.5	Interatrial septal defect persistent—foramen ovale ....	1
3.9	Defects of heart and other great vessels ....	1
5.1	Renal agenesis ....	1
5.4	Other defects of kidney and ureter ....	1
5.6	Hypospadias or epispadias ....	4
5.7	Other defects of male genitalia ....	2
5.8	Defects of female genitalia (includes female pseudo-hermaphroditism) ....	4
5.9	Indeterminate sex ....	1
6.2	Reduction deformities (amelia, hemimelia, phocomelia, etc.) ....	1
6.3	Polydactyly ....	1
6.4	Syndactyly ....	4
6.5	Dislocation of hip ....	1
6.6	Talipes ....	28
6.7	Other defects of shoulder girdle ....	1
6.8	Other defects of hand ....	2
6.9	Other defects of pelvic girdle and lower limb ....	3
7.1	Other defects of skeleton NOS ....	1
7.2	Scoliosis ....	1
7.3	Other defects of spine ....	1
8.1	Other defects of face and neck ....	3
8.3	Vascular defects of skin, subcutaneous tissues, and mucous membranes (including lymphatic defects) ....	2
9.1	Multiple malformations ....	2
9.6	Mongolism ....	8
9.9	Other ....	4

*Birth Control Clinics.* In addition to the normal facilities offered at these clinics it is emphasised that screening tests for Cervical Carcinoma are available to any woman over the age of 25 whether attending for other advice or not.

Attendances were as follows :—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Total Attendances</i>
Bilton Grange ....	91	492
Sykes Street ....	137	810
Coltman Street ....	355	1,665

The attendances at the Bilton Grange, Sykes Street and Coltman Street Clinics the previous year were 573, 634 and 863 respectively.

*Care of Unmarried Mothers.* The number of mothers giving birth to illegitimate children referred to the Social Worker employed by the Department, was again higher than in any previous year, the total number of cases being 188.

Since the appointment of a second Welfare Assistant, it has been possible to devote more time to cases requiring special attention, and to home visits. Again there was an increase in the number of young mothers who have conceived under the age of 16, and of married women having illegitimate children, who were brought to the notice of the Social Worker ; these cases require and are given more than average attention.

During the year, 33 babies were placed for adoption, over half of them being placed by the Children's Department ; 11 children were taken into the care of voluntary societies either because they were not considered to be suitable for adoption or because their mothers hoped, at some future date, to be able to care for them themselves.

Assistance and co-operation given by Social Workers from other departments of the local authority, and from local and national voluntary organisations has continued to be of great help in the co-ordination of the services and facilities available to the unmarried mother and her child.

Responsibility was accepted by the Local Health Authority in respect of 22 of the 68 cases admitted to Sutton House, the York Diocesan Maternity Hostel, to which the Authority makes an annual grant of £1,775. Responsibility was also accepted for 3 cases admitted to other Mother and Baby Homes.

*Day Nursery.* The reasons for admission show a marked change from previous years, and the average daily attendance has increased by over a quarter in spite of an outbreak of measles which affected most of the toddlers just before Christmas.

The reasons for admission were as follows :—

Both parents working	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Parents separated	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Mother unmarried	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Confinement cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Illness of parent	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Father unemployed	....	....	....	....	....	....	3



The average daily attendance at the Nursery throughout the year was 33.

Once again all the nursery students sitting for their Certificates were successful at the first attempt.

### Statistics

Ante-Natal Clinics	No. of Sessions	Attendances		
		First	Re-attendances	Total
<i>Sykes Street Clinic—</i>				
Monday and Thursday afternoons	98	613	2,683	3,296
Wednesday morning	53	373	1,027	1,400
<i>East Hull Clinic—</i>				
Wednesday and Friday mornings	102	566	3,237	3,803
<i>North Hull Clinic—</i>				
Tuesday morning	52	242	959	1,201
<i>Coltman Street Clinic—</i>				
Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons	103	805	3,157	3,962
<i>Bilton Grange Clinic—</i>				
Tuesday afternoon and Thursday morning	104	168	1,258	1,426
<i>Greatfield Clinic—</i>				
Wednesday morning	53	88	629	717
<i>Boothferry Clinic—</i>				
Tuesday morning	52	159	793	952

Total new patients attending during the year .... 3,014

### Child Welfare Clinics

	1963	1964
No. of Centres provided	18	19
No. of Sessions during the year	1,417	1,577
No. of children first attending under 1 year of age	4,026	3,832
Total number of children attending	7,536	10,163
Total attendances	51,838	59,778
Cases seen by Medical Officers	19,392	25,135
Cases referred to Hospital for treatment	179	317

*Welfare Foods and Nutritives.* The trend against National Dried Milk continues and sales are down. On the other hand, the take-up of orange juice has increased and sales of rose hip syrup have jumped by a third or thereabouts.

Details of the sales from the central depot at Witham and from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are as follows :—

	1963	1964
<i>Welfare Foods—</i>		
“ National ” Dried Milk (tins) ....	36,529	30,717
Cod Liver Oil (6 oz. bottles) ....	4,271	4,222
Orange Juice (6 oz. bottles) ....	39,014	40,702
A and D Capsules (packets of 45) ....	4,487	3,980
<i>Nutritives—</i>		
Adexolin ....	11,764	15,243
Abidec ....	174	151
Virol (8 oz. bottles) ....	1,608	1,556
Rose Hip Syrup ....	21,386	29,734
Lactogol ....	869	810
S.M.A. ....	2,361	3,260
Mineral and Vitamin Syrup ....	673	1,650
<i>Fireguards—</i>		
No. of fireguards sold ....	515	678
<i>Infectious Diseases—</i>		
Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified—at home ....	22	
—in hospital	1	
	—	23
Cases of Ophthalmia notified—at home ....	1	
—in hospital	—	
	—	1

The Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics, provided by the Corporation, are interavailable to patients as required. Details of the clinics &c., provided under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are as follows :—

*Infant Welfare Sessions—*(all commence at 2 p.m.)

#### NORTH

North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue (Tel. No. 852177) ....	Tuesday and Thursday
Newland Methodist Church Hall, Cottingham Road ....	Wednesday and Friday
St. Ninian's Church Hall, Chanterlands Avenue ....	Tuesday and Friday
Bricknell Avenue Church Hall, Bricknell Avenue ....	Tuesday



## EAST

East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street (Tel. No. 23303)	....	Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
Bilton Grange Clinic, Greenwich Avenue (Tel. No. 74343)		Monday and Wednesday
Greatfield Clinic, Stalybridge Avenue (Tel. No. 76241)	....	Tuesday and Wednesday
Methodist Mission Hall, Preston Road	....	Tuesday
Kingston Wesley Methodist Church Hall, Holderness High Road	....	Thursday
St. Margaret's Church, Longhill Estate	....	Thursday
Methodist School Room, Sutton	....	Tuesday

## WEST

Coltman Street Clinic (Tel. No. 24445)	....	Monday and Thursday
Boothferry Clinic, Bethune Avenue (Tel. No. 641503)	....	Tuesday
St. Peter's, Dairycoates	....	Wednesday
Church of the Transfiguration, Albert Avenue	....	Friday
St. Martin's Church Hall, North Road	....	Monday
Church of the Ascension, Priory Road (Tel. No. 51185)		Monday and Friday

## CENTRAL

Sykes Street Clinic (Tel. No. 23246)	....	Friday
		Thursday and Friday 9 a.m. (Premature Babies)
Spring Bank Clinic (Hull and East Riding Institute for the Deaf)	....	Monday and Wednesday

*Ante-Natal Sessions—*

North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue (Tel. No. 852177)	....	Tuesday,	9-30 a.m.
East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street (Tel. No. 23303)	....	{ Wednesday, Friday	9-30 a.m. 9-30 a.m.
Bilton Grange Clinic, Greenwich Avenue (Tel. No. 74343)	....	{ Tuesday, Thursday	2 p.m. 9-30 a.m.
Greatfield Clinic Stalybridge Avenue (Tel. No. 76241)	....	Wednesday	9-30 a.m.
Coltman Street Clinic, (Tel. No. 24445)	....	{ Tuesday Wednesday	2 p.m. 2 p.m.
Sykes Street Clinic, (Tel. No. 23246)	....	{ Monday Wednesday Thursday	2 p.m. 9-30 a.m. 2 p.m.

*Birth Control Sessions—*

Coltman Street Clinic, (Tel. No. 24445)	....	Tuesday,	7—8 p.m.
Sykes Street Clinic, (Tel. No. 23246)	....	Tuesday	9 a.m.
Bilton Grange Clinic, Greenwich Avenue (Tel. No. 74343)	....	Monday,	7—8 p.m.

*Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes—*

## North Hull Clinic

Ellerburn Avenue (Tel. No. 852177) ....	Wednesday	9-30 a.m.
East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street (Tel. No. 23303)	Friday	9-30 a.m.
Coltman Street Clinic, (Tel. No. 24445) ....	Tuesday	7-30 p.m.
Sykes Street Clinic, Tel. No. (23246) ....	Tuesday	2 p.m.
	Wednesday	7-30 p.m.
	Thursday	7-30 p.m.
Sutton House, Sutton ....	Thursday	2 p.m.
Bilton Grange Clinic, Greenwich Avenue (Tel. No. 74343) ....	Thursday	2 p.m.
Greatfield Clinic, Stalybridge Avenue (Tel. No. 76241) ....	Thursday	2 p.m.
Boothferry Clinic, Bethune Avenue (Tel. No. 641503) ....	Thursday	2 p.m.

**PROVISION OF DENTAL TREATMENT**

Again this year it will be seen from the statistical tables that the amount of work undertaken has been reduced. This in its turn is a reflection of the reduced demand for treatment from the Authority's service. There is abundant evidence that the availability of treatment within the National Health Service is being increased with the rise in the number of practitioners in the area, and that advantage is being taken of this.

The shortage of dental officers in the Authority's service and the overwhelming demand for treatment from the school children make it imperative that the treatment which is available should be given to the children of school age.

The number of dentures supplied has again been reduced, but it is true to say that the number of mothers seen with grossly neglected mouths requiring clearances of the teeth and provision of full dentures has certainly been reduced.

**TABLE X**

(A) NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ....	118	116	127*	76
Children under five ....	212	199	189*	176

\* Includes cases under treatment and carried forward from 1963.



## (B) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Scal-ings and Gum Treat-ment	Fill-ings	Silver Nitrate Treat-ment	Crowns or Inlays	Extrac-tions	General Anæ-s-thetics	Dentures Provided		Radio-graphs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers .....	20	73	—	1	378	49	25	9	4
Children under five .....	—	7	—	—	543	174	—	—	—

## SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY

With the rising birthrate it is a pleasure to record a slightly increased number (107) of midwives who notified their intention to practise in the City. Of this number, 46 were employed by the Local Authority, 59 by the Hospital Management Committee and 2 were in private nursing homes.

2,035 domiciliary confinements were attended and of these 1,095 were conducted without a doctor being present at the time of delivery.

Relief of pain was afforded as follows :—

Trilene .....	1,502
Pethidine .....	1,016

*Refresher Courses.* 303 midwives from all parts of the country attended refresher courses organised by the Department.

## SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

This service continues well below establishment. Although we were fortunate in recruiting three qualified members in addition to four students qualifying, four health visitors left the service—two for marriage, one to return to her native land, Germany, and one for a post in the south of England. Another health visitor was promoted to the post of Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer which became vacant during the year.

In February an additional Infant Welfare Clinic was opened to serve the mothers in the Bricknell Avenue area, where new housing development had taken place. With the opening of the Hospital Management Committee's new antenatal clinic at the Maternity Hospital, the Hospital ceased to use the Health Department's Sykes Street Clinic. This made it possible for the Department to start additional mothercraft and relaxation classes at the clinic.

Following the training of twelve of the health visitors in the detection of early deafness, special sessions have been held in the clinics, and some children have had audiometer tests in their own homes.

The health visitor who was attached to the Marfleet Lane group practice under a pilot scheme of co-operation with general practitioners, ceased daily attendances at the surgery as there was insufficient work to justify the routine. A weekly visit was substituted, which has proved satisfactory.

Liaison with the Maternity Hospital was maintained by a health visitor continuing weekly visits to the hospital for discussions with the ward sisters and social worker.

Further staff meetings were held during the year to discuss the low immunisation and vaccination state in the City. One outcome of these discussions was a decision to send a card to all parents when their child approached the age of four months. The card was followed by a visit from the health visitor as a further reminder, with the result that there was a definite improvement in the number of children being brought forward for immunisation.

A good deal of work was involved in a measles survey carried out during the year, firstly to collect names of children and explain details to the parents, and then staffing the injection sessions which also included the taking of blood samples from the young children. A fortnight later daily visits were paid to the homes for a week, to record temperatures. Second injection sessions were held which did not include blood samples, but daily temperatures were again recorded and reaction noted. All these children, together with a control group were visited five or thirteen weeks later, and a follow-up form completed.

At the beginning of October, with the influx of caravans for Hull Fair three health visitors attended for checking on the children and expectant mothers.

Bathing facilities at the public baths were made available free of charge to the elderly, who lacked facilities in their own homes. Despite follow-up visits by the staff, the response was poor and unfortunately fell off very badly as the weather got colder.



Four health visitors attended refresher courses during the year, and one a Mothercraft and Relaxation course.

In view of the new health visitors training syllabus coming into operation in 1965, two members of staff attended the first Field Workers course to fit them to take part in the practical training of a group of students.

Lectures have been given to nurses in hospital and to the further education students at local firms, and talks were given on various subjects to Women's Guilds and clubs.

A number of social science students spent some time with the health visitors on the district, and in addition to student nurses from local hospitals, six came over from the Leeds General Infirmary. One student from Manchester University spent a week observing all the facets of the Department's services.

During June a national campaign for the recruitment of midwives was held. The health visitors engaged on health education produced a display which was used at the Maternity Hospital. These health visitors were also responsible for the visual aids displayed in the clinics.

Following an approach by the local Toch H. who wished to start film shows for house-bound people, a list of names of people who would appreciate the service was produced and two health visitors were appointed members of the Committee covering this service.

Fourteen students entered the Health Visitor Training School in September, 1963. There was a wide range in the age of students and, therefore, in experience, but all settled down very quickly both in the Health Department and at the University, and soon became a well integrated group.

During the year's training, all students had practical experience in the work of the School Health Service, the Chest Clinic, and the Mental Welfare section, as well as in general health visiting. Each student spent one week at the Pearson Park Day Nursery, and also six days getting rural experience in the East Riding.

In the second term each student was given a project, to be presented in the last term. Groups of three or four were arranged, so that each student was concerned in other projects as well as her own.

Presentations in the last term were well planned, and created lively discussion. All students heaved a sigh of relief when their presentation was over, but admitted that they had enjoyed the individual research that it entailed, and had derived much benefit from working in small groups.

Twelve students passed the Royal Society of Health's Examination for Health Visitors in July, 1964, and two were successful in September.

Five of the students were sponsored by the Local Authority.

The number of staff employed at the end of the year was :—

34 Health Visitors, including 2 doing full-time duty on Infectious Diseases.

4 Tuberculosis Visitors, including one qualified Health Visitor.

#### VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS

Expectant Mothers	....	....	....	....	....	1,703
Children under 1 year	....	....	....	....	....	30,717
Children 1-5 years	....	....	....	....	....	52,401
Aged and Chronic Sick	....	....	....	....	....	1,707
Infectious Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	11,383
Miscellaneous,	....	....	....	....	....	2,896
Tuberculosis visits	....	....	....	....	....	5,123

#### SECTION 25—HOME NURSING

During the year the introduction of the incontinence pad service, and the provision of two mini-vans to replace scooters has facilitated the work of the district nurses. The two vans are used by male nurses who cover a very large area of the City.

Co-operation between hospital and district nursing staff is good, but unfortunately the scheme whereby the district nurse visits the ward prior to discharge of the patient has so far not worked. Perhaps when the new hospital is completed and the hospital service consequently re-organised, there will be a changed attitude to the scheme. Co-operation and interchange of knowledge is important both from the patient's point of view and the economical use of professional manpower.



During the year seven nurses left the service but ten new nurses were recruited and one former member rejoined. Of the seven who left, four did so on account of domestic reasons, one joined the Health Visitor training course whilst two took up other nursing posts outside of the Department.

At the end of the year the staff comprised a Superintendent and Deputy, 45 State Registered Nurses, 1 Registered Sick Children's Nurse, 4 State Enrolled Nurses and 5 nursing orderlies. There were ten nurses employed in a part-time capacity, the remainder being full-time officers. Thirty-three full-time and two part-time State Registered Nurses were district trained.

The sickness rate during the year was high, a total of 1,151 days being lost, comprising 885 days sickness and 266 days absence due to industrial injuries. This latter figure was high because two nurses and one nursing orderly sustained injuries in road accidents. The monthly average of days lost due to sickness etc., was 95.9 compared with 57.6 for 1963.

*District Nurse Training.* The Department has now completed five years as a Ministry of Health District Nurse Training Centre.

During this period thirty-eight nurses entered training ; two withdrew and left the City before completing the Course, thirty-two passed both parts of the examination at the first attempt, three passed the practical part, but failed in the theory at the first attempt, but were successful at the second attempt, whilst one passed the practical but failed the theory twice and refused to sit a third time.

*Refresher Courses.* The Deputy Superintendent attended a course for senior staff at William Rathbone College, Liverpool, and three nurses attended courses held at Cambridge and Bristol. All four members of the staff appreciated the opportunity of furthering their knowledge and expressed their gratitude to the Committee for their generosity in allowing them to attend these courses.

#### *Total Cases and Visits.*

	Cases		Visits	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Medical	1,984	1,962	61,939	60,965
Surgical	935	908	26,099	24,967
Injectons	1,700	1,579	74,422	74,945
	—	—	—	—
	4,619	4,449	162,460	160,877
	—	—	—	—

Daily average number of visits, 439.5.

*Incontinence Pad Service.* This service has been highly appreciated by both nurses and relatives, especially those relatives to whose lot it would have fallen to launder the soiled linen during the winter months when drying sheets is almost an impossibility.

Under this scheme, each patient referred has his or her needs assessed by the home nursing service. The Department then provides a special bin and a supply of pads and waterproof sacks. After the initial issue, further supplies of pads and sacks are delivered to the patient's home each week, although extra supplies may be collected from the Department's store in an emergency. The procedure for disposing of soiled pads is for these to be placed in the waterproof sack kept in the special bin. The sack is collected each day, Mondays to Fridays, by a Cleansing Department vehicle which calls at all the addresses concerned, the load being finally taken to the Corporation's destructor.

Altogether a total of 285 cases had the benefit of this service during the year, 60 cases receiving 2 pads per day, 204 receiving 4 pads per day, 17 receiving 6 pads per day and 4 receiving 8 pads per day. Of these cases, 105 eventually died, 68 were admitted to hospital, 39 ceased to need the service for other reasons and 73 were still on the register at the end of the year.

*Paediatric Report.* In both age groups the number of cases fell but visits to the over 5 years age group showed a slight increase.

<i>Cases</i>	1963	1964	<i>Visits</i>	1963	1964
0—5 years	64	47		466	322
5—15 years	52	46		871	922

#### Analysis of cases

Medical ....	....	....	....	....	41
Surgical ....	....	....	....	....	25
Infectious Diseases	....	....	....	....	2
Skin Diseases ....	....	....	....	....	2
Burns and Scalds	....	....	....	....	9
Ophthalmia ....	....	....	....	....	1
Diabetics ....	....	....	....	....	4
Tuberculosis ....	....	....	....	....	1
Leukaemia ....	....	....	....	....	1
					—
Total new cases ....	....	....	....	....	86
Brought forward from 1963	....	....	....	....	7
					—
					93
					—



*Midwifery Cases.* The number of maternity cases visited is lower than in 1963, which was an exceptional year, but remains higher than the average for previous years.

<i>Mothers</i>	1963	1964	<i>Healthy Babies</i>	1963	1964
Cases	175	144	Cases	80	59
Visits	1,401	958	Visits	721	502

*Diabetic Cases.* The trend over the past few years of less visits to cases was reversed during 1964. Although there were 14 fewer cases visits increased by 976 compared with the previous year.

*" Over 65 " Age Group.* There was a further increase in the number of cases in this age group with a subsequent increase of 8,282 in the number of visits paid. The increase is partly due to general practitioners referring more cases to the home nurses in order that their patients might obtain the benefit of the incontinence pad scheme.

	1963	1964
Cases	2,310	2,474
Visits	91,105	99,387

*Long Term Cases (Over 24 visits).* Only 704 of the total number of cases nursed during the year, received more than 24 visits. This is the lowest figure since 1959 when the number was 652.

	1963	1964
Cases	813	704
Visits	45,736	44,721

*Tuberculosis Cases.* The decline in the number of tuberculous patients attended by the home nurses continued. The number of cases fell from 144 in 1963 to 103 in 1964, whilst the number of visits fell from 9,892 to 8,285. Of the 103 cases, 99 were visited for chemotherapy, 3 for dressings and one for general care.

Details of the cases attended are :—

Discontinued treatment	....	....	....	46
Died	....	....	....	2
Admitted to hospital	....	....	....	8
Removed from Register	....	....	....	22
Carried forward to 1965	....	....	....	25

*Late Night Morphia and Emergency Round.* Although there was a slight increase in the number of cases dealt with, there was a small decrease in the number of visits, compared with last year. The nightly average was 6.9 visits as against 7.45 visits in 1963.

	1963	1964
Cases	106	110
Visits	2,731	2,544

Of the 110 cases visited, 88 were suffering from cancer. In 65 instances the patient ultimately died, 24 patients were admitted to hospital and 17 cases were removed from the register for other reasons. Four patients were still being visited at the end of the year.

*Sitters-up Service.* During the year one sitter transferred from full-time duty to part-time duty on reaching retirement age of 60 years, one sitter was taken out of the Sick Pay Scheme because of the age limit and three full-time sitters transferred into the Scheme following further medical examinations.

The number of staff at the end of the year was 45 full-time and 62 part-time.

Reasons for leaving service—

Hospital Appointment	....	....	....	1
Health	....	....	....	12
Domestic	....	....	....	7
Retirements	....	....	....	6
				—
				26
				—

Of the 35 entrants to the service two left within the year, one after six months service and one after two months, both quoting domestic reasons. The response to advertisements to maintain and increase this service has been disappointing.

The sitters-up continue to supply a much needed service to the community. Letters of appreciation are received frequently from relatives and patients.

	1963	1964
Cases	608	616
Visits	23,448	22,003

The slight fall in visits paid was because of staff shortages during July and August, when the number of sitters employed dropped to below ninety.



*Civil Defence Training in Nursing.* During the year First Aid and Home Nursing Courses were held for volunteers from amongst the Corporation's own staff, and training given was in accordance with the Ministry of Health Syllabus. The courses lasted for five weeks and were conducted by the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, being held in either the St. John Ambulance Brigade Headquarters or the Authority's clinics.

516 volunteers attended the courses, of whom 384 attended four or five lectures and were awarded a certificate.

The volunteers obviously enjoyed the courses and the two voluntary societies have each recruited from the volunteers.

## SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Birthday cards continue to be sent to all children under school age to ensure that parents are aware of the dangers of smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and the facilities available to minimise them.

A card, similar to the birthday card, was issued during 1964 to remind parents of children approaching the age of four months that their child could commence a planned programme of immunisation either at the infant welfare clinics or through the family doctor. Checks were also made by the health visitors that children aged eight, ten and twelve months were being or had been immunised at a clinic or by the family doctor.

In July the Ministry of Health indicated that records of smallpox vaccinations should only be kept for children under sixteen years of age, and in November the Minister extended this recommendation to all immunisation records held by the local authority.

Vaccination and immunisation is available free of charge at all the infant welfare clinics.

During the year two trials of measles vaccine were held in conjunction with the Medical Research Council to study clinical reactions and serological response to measles vaccine.

In the first trial, which began in September, parents were asked to register their children, if aged between 10 months and 2 years of age, for two injections of measles vaccine with a blood sample to be taken before and after the immunisation had been completed. From 96 children originally selected, 70 children who

had not had an attack of measles or been in house contact with the disease attended for blood test and injection of killed vaccine. 59 children received a full course of immunisation with varying doses of killed and live vaccine.

A second, much larger trial, commenced in October. In this trial, 456 children were given injections of both killed and live vaccine, whilst 643 children were allocated to receive live vaccine only, of whom 495 were in fact immunised.

A letter was sent to the parents of all other children who had been registered but had not been allocated to receive vaccine, informing them that their children would receive the measles vaccine when further supplies were available. These parents were asked to answer questions submitted by health visitors on the health of their children, so that comparison could be made with information given by parents whose children had been vaccinated. The questionnaires are being completed 3 weeks, 3 months, 6 months and 9 months after the administration of the vaccine. The response from all parents has been most encouraging.

*Diphtheria Immunisation.* During the year, 3,677 children received re-inforcing injections and 5,349 had completed a primary course of immunisation. Where possible the initial course of tetanus toxoid was combined with the diphtheria antigen.

#### Immunisation against Diphtheria

Children completing Primary Course of 2 or 3 injections during 1964

Year of Birth	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1950/59	Total
L.H.A.	803	1,186	217	121	38	1,199	3,564
Private Doctors	454	981	208	72	15	55	1,785
Total	1,257	2,167	425	193	53	1,254	5,349

#### Re-inforcing injections against Diphtheria

Year of Birth	1960/64	1950/59	Total
L.H.A.	144	3,285	3,429
Private Doctors	97	151	248
Total	241	3,436	3,677



Out of a total number of children under 15 years of age estimated at 77,900 69.3% (53,592) had been immunised against diphtheria at the end of the year.

### Immunised Child Population at 31-12-64

<i>Age Group</i>			<i>Total Immunised</i>	<i>Percentage Immunised</i>
Under 1 year	....	....	1,257	
1-2 years	....	....	3,124	
2-3 years	....	....	3,252	
3-4 years	....	....	3,236	
4-5 years	....	....	3,449	
			— 14,318	51.9%
5-10 years	....	....	17,891	
10 to 15 years	....	....	21,743	
			— 39,634	78.8%

*Immunisation against Whooping Cough.* The following table shows the number of children immunised against whooping cough during 1964.

Year of Birth	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1950/59	Total
L.H.A.	799	1,161	207	117	33	24	2,341
Private Doctors	453	977	206	70	13	49	1,768
Total	1,252	2,138	413	187	46	73	4,109

Total number of re-inforcing injections—316.

*Immunisation against Tetanus.* The programme of tetanus immunisation continued in the infant schools and children who had moved from the junior to the senior schools before the completion of their immunisation were given appointments to attend for the necessary injections. 5,193 children completed a primary course. Of these 3,376 received a full course of three injections during the year, whilst 1,817 were given their third injections having received their first and second injections during 1963.

A further 1,026 received re-inforcing injections.

1,582 tetanus and/or diphtheria injections were given to school children attending school clinics between 4 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. These clinics were introduced in 1963 to provide injections for children who were absent or unable to receive injections during sessions arranged at school. A further 1,479 tetanus and/or diphtheria injections were given at school clinics during the school holidays.

During the winter term third visits were made to 53 senior schools and 74 infant schools.

22 of the infant schools were re-visited for second injections.

### Immunisation against Tetanus.

Persons completing Primary Course of 3 Injections during 1964.

Year of Birth	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1950/59	Prior to 1950	Total
L.H.A.	803	1,186	217	121	39	5,172	21	7,559
Private Doctors	454	983	210	72	20	226	358	2,323
Total	1,257	2,169	427	193	59	5,398	379	9,882

Incomplete at 31-12-64—1,621

*Poliomyelitis Vaccination.* During the year, 3,450 persons completed a primary course of vaccination, either orally or by injection. The use of the stabilised oral vaccine at the infant welfare clinics has led to a great reduction in the number of courses now being completed by means of Salk vaccine and only 45 persons completed a course of Salk vaccine during the year.

81 persons received a third vaccination after a primary course of Salk vaccine and 3,738 a fourth or a booster vaccination after a primary course either of Salk vaccine or oral vaccine.

388 persons commenced a course of vaccination during the year.



Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Persons completing Primary Course of 2 injections or 3 oral doses during 1964.

Year of Birth	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1950/59	Before 1950 but aged under 40	Total
L.H.A.	229	1,378	398	101	41	35	6	2,188
Private Doctors	143	732	245	69	19	23	31	1,262
Total	372	2,110	643	170	60	58	37	3,450

161,726 persons have completed a primary course of poliomyelitis vaccination either by use of Salk vaccine or oral vaccine since vaccination was first introduced in the City in 1956.

*Vaccination against Smallpox.* The number of children successfully vaccinated against smallpox is still far too low although the number of vaccinations rose in 1964.

Successful Smallpox Vaccinations during 1964

Age at date of Vaccination	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-15 years	15 or over	Total
By L.H.A.	931	163	74	11	95	1,274
Private Doctors	460	187	50	18	96	811
Total	1,391	350	124	29	191	2,085
Re-Vaccinations	—	4	11	20	257	292

## Successful vaccinations during the last five years

Year of vaccination	Age when vaccinated					Total
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-15 years	15 or over	
1960 ....	1,765	144	60	36	132	2,137
1961 ....	1,392	123	82	66	153	1,816
1962 ....	2,198	358	338	467	1,552	4,913
1963 ....	1,243	168	74	40	185	1,710
1964 ....	1,391	350	124	29	191	2,085

34 infants showed no reaction after the first attempt and were not brought by their parents for re-vaccination, whilst 81 infants showed no reaction after a re-vaccination.

## SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICES

There were no outstanding events in 1964, but the demands on the Ambulance Service continued to increase, both as regards the number of patients carried, and the number of miles run.

The table below gives details of the work done by the Ambulance Service during the year, the figures for 1963 being given for comparison.

	No. of Patients		Mileage	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Ambulance Cases	86,045	91,884	362,318	378,246
Sitting Cases ....	90,871	122,241	263,308	314,781
Totals ....	176,916	214,125	625,626	693,027

It will be seen that the number of patients increased by 37,209 approximately 21% and the mileage by 67,401 approximately 10.7%. The average miles per patient fell slightly from 3.3 in 1963 to 3.24 in 1964.



The next table gives a comparison of the types of patients and the hospitals they have attended during 1964. The main increases have been at the De la Pole Hospital, approximately 15,000, Geriatric Clinic approximately 12,000, and Kingston General Hospital approximately 8,000. As the patients for Galen House, Geriatric Clinic and De la Pole are all required for the same time, *i.e.*, 9 a.m. a terrific strain is imposed upon the Service. The same patients are discharged in the afternoon after treatment and the growth in numbers has brought about a considerable increase in overtime payments to the ambulance staff.

NO. OF PATIENTS CONVEYED TO INDIVIDUAL HOSPITALS IN 1964.

	Admissions		Out-Patients		Discharges		Transfers		Totals	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
Hull Royal Infirmary ....	736	500	40,673	35,922	764	703	1,622	1,802	43,795	38,927
do. Sutton ....	1,782	1,707	374	462	1,079	1,017	299	238	3,534	3,424
Kingston General Hospital	2,217	2,443	39,092	47,089	1,124	1,134	500	396	42,933	51,062
Western General Hospital	2,155	2,022	6,968	7,560	591	484	465	440	10,179	10,506
Hull Maternity Hospital ....	2,601	2,754	—	353	2,877	2,585	231	575	5,709	6,267
Victoria Children's Hospital	499	402	4,194	3,907	154	76	328	308	5,175	4,693
Castle Hill Hospital ....	1,741	1,745	1,176	1,155	399	515	76	90	3,392	3,505
De la Pole Hospital ....	778	742	22,609	37,903	128	229	67	13	23,582	38,887
De la Pole Surgical Unit ....	143	—	—	—	31	—	345	—	519	—
Out of Town Hospitals ....	740	636	1,727	2,048	487	503	123	146	3,077	3,333
Geriatric Clinic ....	—	—	5,792	17,568	—	—	—	—	5,792	17,568
Day Nursery ....	—	—	3,931	3,279	—	—	—	—	3,931	3,279
Galen House, Day Centre	—	—	20,642	24,363	—	—	—	—	20,642	24,363
Special Schools ....	—	—	136	499	—	—	—	—	136	499
Chiropody Service ....	—	—	1,319	3,032	—	—	—	—	1,319	3,032
Day Centre, Coltman St.	—	—	239	734	—	—	—	—	239	734
Miscellaneous ....	70	18	2,611	3,819	28	5	253	226	2,962	4,068
Totals ....	13,462	12,969	151,483	189,693	7,662	7,251	4,309	4,234	176,916	214,147

*Emergency Calls.* There were no major accidents during the year, but a total of 6,572 calls were dealt with as compared with 5,887 in 1963, an increase of approximately 9%.

Emergency Calls Received in 1964.

Nature of Emergency	Location of Journey				
	Home	Docks	Industry	Streets	Miscell- aneous
Injuries ....	1,125	372	331	574	1,703
Burns & Scalds ....	134	7	6	3	2
Collapse ....	333	41	161	442	107
Acute Illness ....	407	18	30	105	33
Poisoning, &c. ....	308	1	5	6	7
Other Causes ....	143	30	13	19	106
Totals	2,450	469	546	1,149	1,958

*Railway Journeys.* Twenty-eight patients were conveyed 4,526 miles by rail during the year.

*Premature Babies.* Sixty-seven premature babies were moved during the year. The East Riding County Health Department have acquired their own Premature Baby Unit and consequently no longer request any premature babies to be moved by this Authority.

*Midwifery, Mental Health and other Special Services.* The table below shows the mileages for each of the special sections for 1963 and 1964.

<i>Section</i>	<i>Miles 1963</i>	<i>Miles 1964</i>
Mental Health Section	6,694	7,324
Midwifery Section	48,990	47,584
Home Nursing Section	40,476	41,032
Mortuary Service	1,076	1,087
Mobile Immunisation Clinic	1,159	1,548
Delivery Van Service	35,854	43,640
Miscellaneous Journeys	33,138	38,686
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	167,387	180,901
	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Maintenance Section.* All vehicles continue to be maintained in good order under the preventative maintenance scheme, the Section working most efficiently during the year. Owing to the huge daily demand on sitting case vehicles difficulty is being experienced in preventative maintenance to these vehicles.

*Vehicle Replacement and Additions to Fleet.* During the year nine ambulances were replaced, two Vespa scooters were replaced by mini-vans, whilst a third mini-van was purchased as an addition to the fleet. At the end of the year, the strength of the ambulance and transport fleet was as follows :—

23 Ambulances
17 Sitting Case Vehicles
4 Midwifery Cars
1 Mobile Immunisation Clinic
5 Vans
1 Food Inspection Truck
1 Mortuary Service Vehicle
3 Other Cars
12 Vespa Motor Scooters
1 Scootacar
3 Mini-Vans

*Civil Defence Training.* The training of the Ambulance and First Aid Section has been carried out mainly by the full-time staff of the Civil Defence Section.



*Staff.* At the 31st December, the establishment of the ambulance service was as follows :—

1	Chief Ambulance Officer
1	Deputy Ambulance Officer
4	Station Officers
4	Leading Drivers
44	Male Drivers (Days)
40	Male Drivers (Shifts)
12	Female Drivers (Shifts)
1	Attendant (Days)
3	Clerical Staff
2	Telephonists
1	Female Cleaner (Part-time)
12	Maintenance Staff (including 2 vehicle washers)
—	
125	Total
—	

## SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

*Tuberculosis.* See page 149

*Recuperative Holidays and Convalescence.* The following table shows the number of applications dealt with during the year :—

1964					1963				
No.	Granted		*Not Granted	Pending 31.12.64	No.	Granted		*Not Granted	Pending 31.12.63
	Free	Full or Part Payment				Free	Full or Part Payment		
99	1	68	29	1	97	2	64	31	—

\* Not Granted includes all applications which were cancelled, not approved or withdrawn after approval.

Patients were accommodated in a convalescent home and a guest house in Bridlington.

*Nursing Requisites.* These are available on loan from the Department to patients who are being nursed or confined at home. The applications received were in respect of the following illnesses :—

	1964	1963
Confinement ....	324	358
Cancer ....	148	151
Senility ....	204	249
Cerebral hæmorrhage ....	162	174
Disease of the Heart ....	159	179
Tuberculosis ....	4	9
Fractures, Accidents, etc. ....	161	175
Diabetes ....	24	13
Pneumonia, Pleurisy ....	21	13
Asthma, Bronchitis ....	96	101
Rheumatism, etc. ....	163	121
Mental Subnormality ....	3	4
Others ....	500	422
Total ....	1,969	1,969

The number of articles dealt with was as follows :—

	<i>On loan at</i> 31.12.63	<i>Issued during</i> 1964	<i>On loan at</i> 31.12.64
Air Rings ....	159	211	129
Backrests ....	378	410	309
Bed Blocks ....	22	10	24
Bedcradles ....	74	114	85
Bedding, various items ....	4,169	4,204	3,243
Bedpans, urinals, etc. ....	698	902	518
Bed sides ....	20	40	21
Bedsteads and cots ....	289	412	264
Lifting Poles for Bedsteads ....	27	20	22
Bedtables ....	43	46	41
Camp Beds ....	11	9	5
Commodes ....	743	661	785
Crutches ....	103	65	79
Cushions, sponge rubber ....	67	35	61
Dishes, bowls, jugs, etc. ....	31	11	10
Dustbins, (for used incontinence pads) ....	39	276	85
Feeding Cups ....	32	57	19
Fireguards ....	622	214	605
Fracture Boards ....	74	96	77
Hot Water Bottles ....	25	11	14
Hot Water Bottle Covers ....	24	11	19
Mattresses, sponge rubber ....	155	113	124
Mattresses, hair ....	231	364	217
Scales (Diabetic) ....	12	5	12
Sheets, waterproof ....	610	841	509
Sputum cups ....	36	24	27
Wheelchairs ....	482	438	479
Leg extensions to Wheelchairs ....	3	30	4
Miscellaneous ....	44	5	3
Totals ....	9,223	9,635	7,790



The service introduced in December, 1963, and referred to in the Report for that year for the supply of incontinence pads, disposable waterproof paper bags, and bins, has continued to work smoothly, as has the collection and disposal of used pads and bags carried out by the Public Cleansing Department. Some disposable bags used of a particular manufacture were found by the Cleansing Department to be not waterproof, and these were immediately withdrawn and replaced. Now, before a source of supply of bags is changed, as when a firm quotes a more economic price, tests of sample bags are made by the Superintendent District Nurse to ensure their suitability for our purpose.

During the year 285 patients had the benefit of this service, and at the end of the year 73 patients were receiving it.

*Social Welfare Officer, After-Care Section.* During the year the Social Welfare Officer and the Welfare Assistant dealt with 162 cases as follows :—

Referred by hospital almoners for after-care on discharge from hospital	....	....	40
Referred from within the Section concerning tuberculosis after-care, recuperative holidays, nursing requisites, priority re-housing investigations, and medical referee examinations	....	....	79
Referred by Home Help Section	....	....	6
Referrals from other social agencies, and self-referrals	....	....	19
Tuberculosis patients and/or relatives escorted by the Welfare Assistant for the purchase of clothing granted by the Health Committee	....	....	18

The Social Welfare Officer has continued to attend the meetings of the Hull Tuberculosis After-Care Committee.

*Chiropody.* At the beginning of the year this service for the elderly, the physically handicapped, and expectant mothers was operating at the Coltman Street Clinic with two part-time chiropodists working seven half-day sessions per week. Further sessions were commenced at the East Hull Clinic in January and at the North Hull Clinic in March with a full-time chiropodist, nine sessions taking place at the East Hull Clinic and one at the North Hull Clinic. As demand for the service increased additional sessions were arranged at all three clinics, so that by the end of the year ten sessions per week were being held at the Coltman Street Clinic, ten at the East Hull Clinic, and five at the North Hull Clinic, these being staffed by one full-time and four part-time chiropodists.

Towards the end of the year arrangements were being made for a chiropody clinic to be held at the Sykes Street Clinic as soon as the necessary equipment is received in 1965. This clinic, with one or two half-day sessions initially, will be staffed by a part-time chiropodist.

During chiropodists' holiday and sickness periods it was possible to keep an almost full service by the employment of part-time chiropodists.

Details of the work of this service are set out below :—

Category	On Register for Continuing Treatment at 1st. Jan.	New Applicants during year	Treatments	
			Initial	Continuing
Elderly	1,512	309	1,168	5,041
Physically Handicapped	171	15	60	455
Expectant Mothers	—	27	27	24
Totals	1,683	351	1,255	5,520

*Vaccination against Yellow Fever.* This service continued to operate at the designated centre at 76 Lowgate and the following table shows the numbers dealt with.

Year	Appointments	Vaccination carried out		
		H.M. Forces personnel and families	Merchant Navy Personnel	Civilian
1964	907	447(a)	133(b)	327
1963	750	402(c)	53	295

The Departments Medical Officers vaccinated—

(a) 84 of these at R.A.F. Station, Leconfield.

(b) 63 of these on board ships in the local docks.

(c) 89 of these at R.A.F. Station, Patrington.

*Occupational Therapy.* This domiciliary service operates from accommodation at 69 Coltman Street, such premises being shared with the Day Centre for mentally ill patients. The year was unfortunate so far as concerns staff, as in April the qualified Occupational Therapist left the service, and in August the Senior Occupational Therapist transferred to the Welfare Services Department, leaving the unqualified assistant to continue alone, no suitable candidates having applied for the vacant posts.



The number of cases on the Register at 31st December is given below :—

Class	1964	1963
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Respiratory disorders ....	32	33
Neurological ....	19	21
General Medical and Orthopaedic ....	47	48
Psychiatric ....	3	4
	—	—
	101	106
	—	—

During the year 14 new cases were referred to the Department, and 19 were removed from the register for the following reasons :—

	1964
Returned to work or retraining/home duties ....	2
Hospitalised/deteriorated below the scope of the service ....	5
Deceased ....	8
Transferred to other services ....	2
Discharged as unsuitable/uninterested ....	2
	—
	19
	—

The work-room at the Occupational Therapy Centre continues to be available on two days per week for use by patients, the more severely handicapped being conveyed by Ambulance Service transport on one of these days. This is much appreciated by the patients, and is most helpful to the single-handed Occupational Therapy Assistant, who is able to give more thorough instruction. The patients are able to have, if they wish, a mid-day meal supplied by the Civic Catering Service, for which they pay part cost.

Very satisfactory sales of nursery baskets, nursing aprons, and pram rugs have been sold at a number of the Department's Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, and the helpful interest of the staff at the clinics is much appreciated. A further sales outlet for nursery baskets has been made possible through Messrs. Brooks of Hull Ltd., Pram Specialists.

In the year under review some 1,788 articles have been completed and booked out for sale. The patients buy many of these for themselves or sell them to their own customers. In addition articles are sold at the various exhibitions in the City, such as the Home and Foods Exhibition and the Hull and East Riding Chrysanthemum Society Show at the City Hall, the Hull Show at East Park, and at the Holden Centre Open Day.

At displays organised by the Ministry of Pensions, as in former years, prizes were again won by patients on the Occupational Therapy register.

*Health Education, Publicity and Home Safety.* In an era of increasing publicity and advertising, when the minds of the public are being inundated with advice on all matters, we continued our efforts to help guide the public on matters concerning individual and community health.

Cancer is still one of the main causes of death. 103,416 died in 1963 in England and Wales from all forms of cancer. Cancer of the lung killed 10,414 men between the age of 45 years and 64 years. The total deaths from all forms of cancer for this sex and age group was 21,947. It is known that delay in the treatment of cancer can greatly increase the number of deaths from this disease. 10,000 people are treated successfully in England and Wales each year for cancer. Fear is the main cause of delayed diagnosis. This fear is based largely on fallacious beliefs and superstitions. To supplant the fear in many minds with a more rational interpretation of what must be regarded as a serious disease, the foundations of a campaign were laid.

A panel of lecturers was set up composed of seven of the Department's medical officers prepared to give lectures on the subject, and voluntary organisations in the City such as the Co-operative Women's Guilds, Townswomen's Guilds, Young Wives Guilds etc., were circularized in September and offered the services of lecturers. By the end of the year four lectures had been given and further lectures arranged for 1965. As in 1954 an approach was made to the Corporation Telephones Department with a view to use being made of the Phonodiary Service for publicity purposes. On receiving the agreement of that Department the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation were asked if they would provide scripts which could be recorded and used in the Phonodiary Service. Suitable scripts were provided by the Foundation and duly recorded by the Telephones Department and were available to the public on the Phonodiary Service for four weeks just before Christmas, a public notice having been inserted in the press with particulars of the availability of information on cancer through the Phonodiary Service. Some 10,000 calls were made to the Cancer Campaign section of the Phonodiary Service.

The local press played a helpful part in the Campaign by providing space to advertise it and by publishing an article drawing attention to the efforts being made by the Department. Comments appearing in both the national and



local press have stimulated a wide interest in the Campaign, and enquiries regarding it and the Phonodiary Service have been received from all over the country.

The habit of cigarette smoking still appears as widespread as ever in spite of the indisputable association between the smoking of cigarettes and lung cancer. With this in mind an Exhibition showing the association between cigarette smoking and lung cancer was displayed in the exhibition hall of the Central Library. Models, constructed in plastic material, and actual pathological specimens were displayed together with brief explanatory texts. Appropriate pamphlets on the subject were also available for viewers to take away.

As far as it was possible to ascertain, the exhibition was popular, caused no offence, and brought home to almost everyone questioned that it was a great folly to smoke cigarettes, particularly in the case of the non-smoker, who found much to support his abstinence.

An offer from the Central Council for Health Education was accepted for a Mobile Demonstration Unit to visit Hull on 20th May. A site was booked adjoining the Church Institute in Albion Street and films on Smoking and Cancer in relation to Health were shown, and various pathological specimens were exhibited.

The Home Safety Advisory Committee continues its campaign against accidents in the home. The Health Department marquee at the Hull Show had, as in 1963, one complete section devoted to safety in the home. As the stand designed by the Art School proved so successful last year, it was used again, stressing the three main causes of death *i.e.*, falls, burns and scalds, and poisoning. Additional features were incorporated such as statistics comparing deaths due to accidents in the home and deaths from road accidents, deaths at sea, deaths in aircraft, etc. A "quiz" board on Home Safety, which was entertaining and instructive, had a continuous audience of young visitors. A poison board containing various drugs and sweets was displayed, and showed the difficulty in distinguishing dangerous drugs from harmless sweets.

A notice, drafted by the Department, appears in the "Diary of Events," published by the Public Library Department each month, dealing with some aspect of Home Safety and gives valuable help in keeping up public awareness of Home Safety matters.

In addition to the exhibits on Home Safety, displays by other sections of the Health Department at the Hull Show included domiciliary midwifery, infectious diseases, and audiometry. The Public Health Inspector's Section was represented by a stand containing several telephone instruments linked to a recording device, which gave information regarding the work covered by this Section. The School Health Service had a mobile cinema showing a variety of films encouraging greater interest in dental hygiene and care of the mouth. The Domiciliary Occupational Therapy Section displayed and sold goods made by patients, and the Hull Society for Mentally Handicapped Children kindly manned a stall where articles made by trainees of the Holden Centre Adult Department were exhibited for sale.

The Public Health Inspectors used the stand referred to in the previous paragraph at the Home and Food Exhibition at the City Hall held in April/May. At this exhibition, and also at the Hull and East Riding Chrysanthemum Show in November, the Domiciliary Occupational Therapy Service exhibited for sale articles made by patients of the service, and the Holden Centre Adult Department also had displays of goods made by trainees at the Centre.

The Inservice Training Scheme for the Department's medical and nursing staffs in the form of talks by local consultants and others in various fields of medicine which was instituted in 1962 continues, the last lectures of the second series being held in May. Separate lectures are arranged for the two categories of staff, and general practitioners are invited to the medical staff lectures. Arrangements were made at the end of the year for a further series of lectures to commence in January, 1965.

The Department's film "Journey Forward," portraying the activities in its Centres for the mentally subnormal, is still in great demand and has been shown during the year to 45 organisations within the city, has been hired by out-of-town organisations on 52 occasions, and has been sent to 6 countries outside the United Kingdom for showing.

For the showings to local organisations, the Department provided the services of projection equipment, projectionists and members of the Medical and Mental Welfare Officer staffs as introductory speakers.

During the year lectures on various health topics were given on 25 occasions to various organisations in the city by medical, nursing, inspectorial and other staffs of the Department, films, projection and allied equipment from the Department's resources being used as the lecturers required.

Two films on childbirth were shown at mothercraft classes at Ante-Natal Clinics on 48 occasions.



*Venereal Diseases.* Treatment for cases of venereal disease arising in the City and port area continued to be available at the Mill Street Clinic which is administered by the No. 4 Hull "A" Group Hospital Management Committee of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

The following table has been compiled from the quarterly returns kindly furnished by Dr. C. P. Heywood, Consultant Venereologist :—

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ATTENDING THE MILL STREET CLINIC FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING 1964.

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Totals		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Syphilis—Primary ....	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
Secondary ....	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
Latent in 1st year of infection ....	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Cardio-Vascular ....	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Of Nervous System ....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
All other late or latent stages ....	5	2	—	—	—	—	5	2	7
Congenital—under 1 yr. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital—over 1 yr. ....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Gonorrhoea ....	—	—	208	63	—	—	208	63	271
Chancroid ....	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	11
Lymphogranuloma venereum ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granuloma Inguinale ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-gonococcal urethritis (males only) ....	—	—	—	—	206	—	206	—	206
Non-gonococcal urethritis with arthritis (males only) ....	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Late or Latent Treponematoses presumed to be non-syphilitic ....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Any other conditions requiring treatment within the centre ....	—	—	—	—	208	60	208	60	268
Conditions requiring no treatment within the centre ....	—	—	—	—	374	43	374	43	417
Conditions still remaining undiagnosed ....	—	—	—	—	5	12	5	12	17
	29	7	208	63	807	116	1,044	186	1,230

## SECTION 28—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

There have been no changes in the administration of the Mental Health Service which continues to be administered by a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. The Medical Officer of Health attends meetings and acts in an advisory capacity.

*Training of Staff.* Mr. E. Grantham, Instructor, Holden Centre, Adult Department, and Miss G. A. Garton, Assistant Supervisor, Holden Centre, Junior Department, were seconded in September to attend courses of training organised by the National Association for Mental Health for instructors and supervisors of adult occupation and junior training centres. Mr. B. A. Hides, Instructor, Holden Centre, Adult Department, successfully completed his course of training in June and was awarded the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health.

The City Council gave approval to a scheme for overseas personnel concerned with working with subnormals in their own country to come to Hull and work in the Holden Centre and Galen House. Two students may be employed at any one time and they will undergo a training course of from six to twelve months. Details of the scheme were communicated to all High Commissioners and Embassies in the United Kingdom and during the year a Belgian and a Finnish student commenced training. Facilities were also given for a Danish worker to gain special experience in the work at Galen House before proceeding on a special appointment overseas.

Discussions were also held during the year between representatives of the Ministry of Health and the Local Authority in connection with the establishment of a course designed for the training of staff of training centres for mentally subnormal adults. This course would lead to the award of the Training Council's diploma and would be provided by the Education Authority in conjunction with the Local Health Authority, the latter providing the use of premises and facilities to allow practical training to be carried out. Interest has been shown by other Local Authorities with a view to them sending members of their occupation centre staffs for training on this course and it is hoped that it will commence during 1965.

*Co-ordination with other Bodies.* Close liaison has been maintained between the staff of the Mental Health Section and general practitioners, psychiatric consultants, disablement resettlement officers of the Ministry of Labour as well as the managerial staff of the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit and sympathetic employers who are willing to give a trial to discharged patients. Meetings have been held from time to time at the De la Pole Hospital where staff of the Local Authority's Mental Health Service meet the hospital staff for the purposes of the



handing over and the instituting of after-care for cases who have recently been discharged or whose discharge is imminent from the De la Pole Hospital. Close co-operation between the hospital and Local Health Authority is necessary for good after-care to be carried out and these meetings are valuable in deciding what is needed for certain types of case.

The Mental Welfare Officers are continually looking for suitable employment for patients who are discharged from mental hospitals. Often this involves prior admission to the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit and negotiations with the Disablement Resettlement Officer at the Ministry of Labour. The provision of suitable work with adequate remuneration is always an important facet in the rehabilitation of persons suffering from mental illness and their entry into community life.

*Establishments for the Subnormal.* As at the end of the previous year there were 395 places provided by the Local Health Authority for the daily care, training and occupation of the subnormal of all ages, and 37 places in residential hostel accommodation for adults. As in former years many visitors came to see our Centres. There were parties of students from the local university including Commonwealth Bursars, students from the local training college, students and other nursing staff from the local hospitals, members of various local voluntary organisations, parties from other local authorities in the United Kingdom and visitors from France, Finland, Indonesia, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Belgium and Sweden.

*Galen House Hostel.* This Centre has now been open for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years and at the end of the year 23 of the 27 available places were occupied. As referred to in previous reports, some of the men were admitted to the hostel after spending lengthy periods in hospitals in the region. It is pleasing to report that as a result of the training given at the Centre and the homely environment provided at the Hostel, these men have become quite acceptable to the local community and are now able to enjoy the sporting and social amenities that are to be found in the life of the city. Of those who are resident, four are now in full-time employment in open industry. Two of the men work in the Ambulance Station, washing and cleaning vehicles, a third is employed at a local caravan company and another has been found work as a ward orderly in the hospital where he was once a patient.

In the summer the staff and residents spent a pleasant fortnight's holiday at the Pirates Spring Holiday Home, Dymchurch, Kent, which is owned and run by the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. In addition to the men resident in the Hostel 14 men who live in the community also went to the Holiday Home. For this latter group the Hull Branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children were generous in providing half the cost of

the holiday. The success of the holiday largely depended on the energies of the Warden and his staff and the resident staff at Pirates Spring who organised recreational pursuits and sight-seeing tours in the locality of the Home.

During the year under review four men were admitted to the Hostel and two left, one being admitted to hospital and the other returning to live with his parents.

*Galen House Day Centre.* This unit continues to do most valuable work in providing nursing care and attention as well as training for severely subnormal patients, many of whom suffer from the additional burden of physical illness or disability. The demand for entry to this unit continues to be high particularly in the case of young children who are bed-bound. In order to cope with the demand it has been necessary to allow some children to attend on alternate days only but even with this adjustment the demand for this care has not been met and there is a short waiting list for admission to this unit. The majority of children under five are referred by the Consultant Paediatricians at the Children's Hospital. Before admission the social and medical circumstances are assessed by the senior medical officer in charge of the After-Care Section.

Of the 62 patients on the register at the end of the year, 16 were under the age of five, 30 between 5 and 16 and the remaining 16 were adult. With regard to the adults attending this unit, they have all, from time to time, been given the chance of attending the Holden Centre, Adult Department, but for a variety of reasons have not been able to make the grade in this unit.

During the year 17 children were admitted and 14 left for the following reasons :—

Eight progressed sufficiently for them to be admitted to the Holden Centre, Junior Department, 5 were retained at home and 1 was admitted to hospital as an informal patient.

The attendance at Galen House fluctuates more than that at the other centres, due to the fact that this type of child is subject to the numerous upper respiratory complaints which are prevalent during the winter months. As some of the children are not robust, recurrent illness occurs and longer periods of convalescence are needed.

A Physiotherapist was appointed on a part-time basis and commenced duty in April, visiting the Centre on two half days per week.



*St. Mungo House Hostel.* This Hostel opened on the 2nd December, 1963. Accommodation is provided for ten adult females and all places are occupied. Of those resident, three are employed in open industry ; one in a cafe where she has been employed for many years prior to coming to the Hostel, one with a local cod liver oil firm and another as a non-resident maid in a nearby hospital. The remaining seven girls who live at St. Mungo House attend regularly at the Holden Centre, Adult Department.

The care shown to this group by the Housekeeper and her staff is reflected in the change which is to be seen in the pride which the girls take over their personal appearance, the happy atmosphere in the home and the eagerness of the girls to help in the running of the hostel.

The first annual holiday for the residents at St. Mungo House was spent at Bognor Regis during the first two weeks of August. This was a new and pleasant experience for these girls who had not been on holiday before. The success of this venture was due to the energetic planning of the holiday by the Housekeeper and Assistant who accompanied the girls.

*Holden Centre, Junior Department.* The special arrangements which exist between the Local Health Authority and the East Riding County Council for admission of children to the Holden Centre, Junior Department, still applies. At the time of writing there are 15 places reserved for children who live in the East Riding and there is an understanding that if vacancies are available in the Centre they can be taken up by the East Riding County Council on a "casual user" basis.

At the year end there were 109 children on the register and of this number 15 were resident within the administrative area of the East Riding County Council. The average daily attendance for the year was 98. Admissions during the year totalled 28 whilst 19 left the Centre for the following reasons :—

13 were transferred to the Holden Centre, Adult Department, one was transferred to the Galen House Day Centre, one was placed in employment and one further child removed with his family into the East Riding. In September three children who were attending the Centre under the arrangements made by the Authority with the East Riding County Council were transferred to Driffield because the East Riding Authority had opened a junior training centre there.

On the 23rd January the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress paid a Civic Visit to the Centre. On this occasion they were accompanied by the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor W. Hobden, and Councillor (Mrs.) M. Heath, M.B.E.

A successful Open Evening was held on the 28th May. Many parents took the opportunity of visiting the Centre and discussing their child's progress with the Supervisor in charge of their child. Special interest was shown by the visitors in the various projects on which the children were engaged and the special techniques required to train this type of child.

On the 29th September a Harvest Festival was held, the parents generously donating gifts of flowers, fruit and vegetables. After the Harvest Festival display, the gifts were delivered by the children to an elderly ladies' home—"Netherhall," Sutton.

On the 16th December a Christmas party was held and on the 17th the usual Carol Service. Following the Carol Service the children enjoyed a film show and as usual the highlight of the afternoon was the presentation by Father Christmas of gifts to each child.

*Holden Centre, Adult Department, Female Section.* The number of girls on the register at the end of the year totalled 100. Of this total 8 were from the administrative area of the East Riding County Council. The average daily attendance was 93 which is high ; illness usually accounted for the small number of absentees. During the year 12 trainees were admitted and 9 left for the following reasons :—

2 were admitted to hospital, 2 remained at home at the request of their parents to help in running the home, one was placed in employment, one refused to continue in attendance, one was admitted to the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit for further training with a view to obtaining employment in open industry, one girl got married and is now living in the East Riding and one patient died.

During the year there was some alteration in function, the change being to industrial work accepted on a contract basis with outside firms. Progress was made in teaching girls to use sewing machines and at least a dozen of the trainees are now proficient in the use of these machines. Those not capable of mastering the technique of machine sewing carry out supportive activities in the sewing room. The work produced includes bed linen, tea cloths, oven cloths, face cloths and children's nappies for use in all Health Department establishments. Orders are received from time to time from the Central Purchasing Department. Towards the end of the year contracts were secured for sets of curtains for a caravan company in the City. It is anticipated that it will be possible to meet orders for 100 sets (1,200 curtains) per week in due course.

As in former years there has been a great demand for soft toys. Orders were readily obtained and the goods were sold quickly at exhibitions held during the



year. The production of soft toys had to be curtailed a little towards the end of the year so that the trainees could assist with the curtain contract. An assortment of fancy goods was made during the year, one popular item being a foam covered coat hanger which proved popular as a Christmas gift. Fancy novelty articles always have popular appeal and as usual the demand for these far exceeded the supply.

For several months during the year groups of trainees sorted safety pins into boxes and packed them for a local company. At their busiest time the trainees were dealing with the packing of 30,000 boxes per week. The Central Purchasing Department placed orders for pan scrubbers and dish cloths to supply to all departments of the Corporation.

It was a busy year for the laundry. In addition to carrying out work for the Health Department, it was possible to accept contracts from the Children's Department and from nursery schools. The installation of a tumbler drier in the laundry proved a useful addition to the equipment already in use, and as a result the laundry process was speeded up and problems of drying and airing laundry solved. The Holden Centre laundry also deals with the personal laundry of the residents and staff of the Galen House and St. Mungo House Hostels.

The annual outing this year was to Bridlington where an enjoyable day was spent, a show being attended in the evening.

At Christmas time, in conjunction with the Male Section, the trainees enjoyed Christmas dinner and an entertainment provided by the staff of the Centre, after which they each received a gift.

*Holden Centre, Adult Department, Male Section.* The number of male trainees on the register at the end of the year was 115, the average daily attendance figure remaining high at 107. The low rate of absenteeism is an indication of the success of this unit and of its popularity.

During the year 20 trainees were admitted and 15 left the Centre. Of those who left 8 were placed in employment, 3 refused to continue attendance at the Centre, 2 were retained at home to help in the domestic activities of the home, one was admitted to hospital and another removed into the East Riding.

The overall picture for the year was one of steady progress, intense activity and consolidation of work projects. Progress was maintained by some sections being interchangeable and the introduction of new techniques, equipment, and jigs, which enabled production to be speeded up and more complicated tasks undertaken.

During the early months of the year there was increased activity in the section dealing with tubular furniture. A local caravan company placed large orders for stools and kitchen furniture and a great effort had to be made to step up the production to meet the demands from this source. Towards the end of the year when there was a decline in orders from the caravan company, orders were received from various shops and stores for these products.

The techniques learnt in the making of tubular furniture were applied to other things such as swings made from tubular metal, as well as sledges, toy sack barrows, desks and chairs, etc. A specimen of a tubular folding bed was submitted to the Central Purchasing Department and as a result, orders were received for 32 beds. One special order was for a large climbing frame to be made to specification.

Once again the wire-work section has been kept busy with large orders for wall ties as well as the demand for chain link fencing from the City Engineer's Department. Articles produced by this section during the year were :— wall ties 655,500 ; chain link fencing 94 x 25 yard rolls ; coat hangers 56,528.

The wood-work section continued to produce a steady flow of articles of all description. Blackboards, easels and wheelbarrows were always in demand. This section also deals with the final assembly of tubular stools, plant troughs, telephone tables, etc. During the year a special order for first aid cabinets to be used in the schools was placed by the Education Department and successfully completed.

Owing to the increased demand for tubular furniture an electrostatic paint spraying gun was purchased. This equipment had to be housed in the concrete products shed and the production of concrete goods was suspended. As a result of the new spray painting equipment the whole process of painting has been speeded up and the finish has been considerably improved.

There continued to be a steady demand for nytrim bags and regular orders were received from the Central Purchasing Department for netball and football nets, tennis ball carriers, etc. The production of rubber link mats for motor cars, door-steps, etc., was also undertaken, there being a steady demand for these articles during the year.

The gardening section continued to work hard during the whole of the year. This group maintains the gardens around the Adult Occupation Centre, Junior Training Centre, Galen House and the Froghall Lane Annexe. There is always a ready market for plants, seedlings, cuttings and for early flowering bulbs in bowls at Christmas time. The section also supplies the Centre with fresh green vegetables grown on the Centre allotment and at the Froghall Lane Annexe.



The annual outing was to Flamingo Park Zoo, near Pickering, which proved interesting and enjoyable.

At Christmas time, the trainees were given a special Christmas dinner and were entertained by the staff of the Centre, after which they each received a gift.

#### ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

*Preventive Care and After-Care.* During the twelve months 360 cases were referred to the Mental Health Service for the purpose of care and after-care. The table below summarises the sources of referral :—

De la Pole Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	132
Pashby House	....	....	....	....	....	....	112
General Practitioners	....	....	....	....	....	....	49
Patients discharged from H.M. Forces	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Patients discharged from hospitals for the subnormal....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Other Sources	....	....	....	....	....	....	59
							<hr/> 360 <hr/>

The Local Health Authority's mental welfare officers visit the De la Pole Hospital regularly and meet the social workers and consultant psychiatrists at the Hospital for the purposes of discussing the need for after-care of the patient being discharged from hospital. During 1964, 16 meetings of this nature were held. The number of patients referred for after-care from the De la Pole Hospital was less than the previous year but general practitioners referred more cases for after-care and more visits were made in relation to patients attending Pashby House.

The mental welfare officers visited Pashby House on 226 occasions and as a result 112 patients were referred to them for visiting. In many instances the visit was only an enquiry into the reasons for the patient's non-attendance at Pashby House. During the year, the Health Department referred 20 patients direct to the Day Centre for advice and treatment.

The number of domiciliary visits undertaken by mental welfare officers increased during the year. The total number of visits made was 6,894 which represents an increase of 616 visits on the previous year. Two-thirds of the domiciliary visiting done in the community is in connection with persons suffering from mental illness.

As in previous years the problem of the elderly psychotic patient came to the fore. In this type of case it is sometimes difficult to decide whether the patient should remain in the community whilst undergoing treatment or be admitted to hospital. In cases of doubt the consultant psychiatrists have agreed to make domiciliary visits and advise on the best way of caring for the patient. Sometimes, so far as the elderly are concerned, a short period of intensive treatment in hospital is all that is needed to enable them to return to live in the community.

A direct approach for advice and help was made by members of the public on 707 occasions. The mental welfare officers attended the Courts on 10 occasions to give evidence on behalf of patients or to escort those patients to hospital where admission had been deemed necessary by the Court under Section 60 of the Mental Health Act.

Requests were made on 13 occasions for mental welfare officers to visit patients who had absconded from the De la Pole Hospital whilst still being detained under the various compulsory admission procedures laid down under the Mental Health Act.

During the year 15 requests were received for special reports on home circumstances to be submitted for patients resident in Rampton and Broadmoor Hospitals who had appealed to Mental Health Tribunals for their release to the community.

Close liaison is maintained between the mental welfare officers and officers of the National Assistance Board and during the year 31 patients had National Assistance Board allowances arranged by mental welfare officers and in 12 other cases replacements of clothing were arranged with the help of the National Assistance Board. Mental welfare officers also maintained contact with the various voluntary organisations for the purpose of providing bedding and clothing for necessitous cases.

The problem of placing persons who have recovered from mental disorder into employment is always difficult but mental welfare officers pursue this as part of their regular duties. However, it is disappointing to report that in spite of all efforts to find suitable employment for patients, only five were found permanent jobs during the year. The problem of finding accommodation for patients being discharged from mental hospitals can also be difficult but six patients were found suitable accommodation on their discharge from hospital.



*Pashby House.* The staffing arrangements for this establishment remain the same as in former years. The medical and nursing staff are supplied by the Regional Hospital Board through the agency of the Hull (B) Group Hospital Management Committee and a mental welfare officer employed by the Local Health Authority attends daily and is responsible for carrying out social case work in relation to mentally disordered persons attending this Centre.

The following statistical information has been supplied by the Group Secretary of the Hull (B) Group Hospital Management Committee :—

Total referrals during the year	....	....	....	....	....	....		384
Number accepted and attended Pashby House	....	....	....				301	
Number accepted and recommended to attend but failed to do so	....						13	
Number referred straight to Out-Patient Clinics or Hospital or General Practitioner	....	....	....	....	....	....	70	
							<hr/> 384 <hr/>	
Sources of Referral—								
General Practitioners	....	....	....	....	....	....	99	
Out-Patient Clinics	....	....	....	....	....	....	68	
Domiciliary visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	
De la Pole Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	
Kingston General Hospital		....	....	....	....	....	96	
Other hospitals	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	
Mental Welfare Officers	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	
Remand Home	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	
Spastic Society	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	
Self-referrals	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	
							<hr/> 384 <hr/>	
Discharges during the year	....	....	....	....	....	....		250
Discharged to—								
Work and/or Out-Patient Clinics....		....	....	....	....	....	88	
Ceased attending, and eventually closed				....	....		39	
De la Pole Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	
Industrial Rehabilitation Unit	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	
Other hospitals	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	
Left City	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	
Holden Centre	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	
Referred back to General Practitioner	....		....	....	....	....	65	
Handicapped Centre	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	
							<hr/> 250 <hr/>	
Total Attendances at Pashby House during the year (Daily Average 36)	....	....						9,168
Total Number of Out-Patient attendances during the year								410

*Day Centre for the Mentally Ill, Coltman Street.* At the end of the year there were 23 patients attending this Centre but altogether 34 patients were dealt with during the year. The patients leaving the Centre did so for the following reasons—4 were placed in suitable employment, 4 refused to continue in attendance, 2 had to be admitted to hospital and one was transferred to the Holden Centre, Adult Department.

Most of the patients who attend the Coltman Street Day Centre are referred by the mental welfare officers. In the main they are people who have suffered from mental illness for long periods and have had intermittent periods of care in mental hospitals. Since the Centre opened in 1961, 22 patients have been placed in employment and others have been able to live at home and attend the Centre daily.

Occupational therapy in the form of basketry, woodwork and rugmaking is given and various forms of contract work are undertaken. Small payments are made to persons attending this unit in proportion to the amount of work which they contribute to the various contracts carried out.

*Mental Health Act, 1959—Subnormality.* The total number of subnormal persons known to the Local Health Authority is 1,026. Of this number 609 are under voluntary surveillance in the community. There still remains 417 persons who are more or less permanent residents in hospital. Of those under supervision in the community, 351 attend the various mental health establishments which have been set up by the Health Committee. Only 4 patients were admitted informally to hospital during the year, whilst, apart from permanent admissions, 43 patients received hospital care for short periods, the majority being admitted during the summer holiday months when parents were on holiday. In cases of urgent domestic crisis, short term care is available any time during the year at short notice.

In accordance with Section 11 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, 23 new cases were reported to the Local Health Authority during the year. A further 22 cases were referred for voluntary supervision after leaving the Local Authority's school for the educationally subnormal. Of this latter number, five were admitted to the Holden Centre, Adult Department, because they were unable to find suitable employment, the remaining 17 were able to find employment appropriate to their level of intelligence and capabilities.

The table below gives relevant information in respect of subnormal patients known to this Authority. The comparative figures for the previous year are shown in parenthesis.



During the year—

	Male	Female	Total	
Reported informally by Local Education Authority as requiring supervision after leaving school ....	13	9	22	(22)
Reported to Local Health Authority under Section 11, Mental Health Act 1959 ....	6	17	23	(20)
Informal admission to hospital ....	2	2	4	(20)
Compulsory admission to hospital under Sections 26 and 60, Mental Health Act 1959 ....	—	—	—	(5)
Short Term Care admissions to hospital....	19	24	43	(52)

At the year end—

In attendance at Day Training Centres—

From Kingston upon Hull Local Health Authority area	186	165	351	(346)
From East Riding Local Health Authority area ....	18	14	32	(27)
Awaiting entry to Day Training Centre and day centre	4	12	16	(7)
Not in attendance at centres but receiving home visits ....	121	121	242	(229)
In hospitals ....	244	173	417	(422)
Awaiting admission to hospitals for permanent care ....	4	7	11	(11)
Under supervision in the community ....	311	298	609	(582)
Resident in Local Health Authority's hostels ....	23	10	33	(27)
Number of home visits by Mental Welfare Officers			2,282	(2,019)

*Mental Health Act, 1959—Mental Illness.* The number of admissions into mental hospitals totalled 1,174 (690 females, 484 males) which is an increase of 20 over the previous year. In 789 cases, the patients were admitted informally, whilst in 385 cases it was necessary to use the compulsory admission procedure. Six patients were dealt with in accordance with provisions laid down in Part V of the Mental Health Act, 1959, which means that the admission was arranged as a result of a person being convicted by a Magistrate's Court, Court of Assize or Quarter Sessions.

The following table summarises the action taken during the year, the comparative figures for 1963 being shown in parenthesis.

	Male	Female	Total	
PART I				
Section 5—Informal Admissions				
De la Pole Hospital ....	331	448	779	(771)
Kingston General Hospital ....	2	3	5	(1)
Broadgate Hospital ....	2	1	3	(2)
Scalebor Park Hospital ....	1	—	1	(—)
The Retreat, York ....	—	1	1	(—)
Section 25—Admission for Observation				
De la Pole Hospital ....	44	111	155	(171)
Broadgate Hospital ....	—	—	—	(1)

	Male	Female	Total	
Section 26—Admission for Treatment				
De la Pole Hospital ....	8	7	15	(15)
Section 29—Emergency Admissions				
De la Pole Hospital ....	89	118	207	(180)
Broadgate Hospital ....	1	1	2	(2)

## PART V

## Section 60—Admission by Authority of Magistrate's Court—

De la Pole Hospital ....	4	—	4	(8)
Stanley Royd Hospital ....	1	—	1	(—)

## Section 65—Admission by Authority of Superior Court

De la Pole Hospital ....	1	—	1	(2)
--------------------------	---	---	---	-----

## Section 72—Admission by Authority of the Home

Secretary—De la Pole Hospital ....	—	—	—	(1)
------------------------------------	---	---	---	-----

Total ....	484	690	1,174	(1,154)
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*Change of Status*

## From Compulsory Orders to Informal Class

De la Pole Hospital ....	123	217	340	(310)
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

## From Informal to Compulsory Class

De la Pole Hospital ....	18	29	47	(23)
--------------------------	----	----	----	------

*Removals*

From Broadmoor Hospital to De la Pole Hospital ....	—	—	—	(2)
---	---	---	---	-----

*Miscellaneous*

## Property Notices to the Welfare Services Department under the

National Assistance Act, 1948 ....	579	(1,154)
------------------------------------	-----	---------

Pre-care and after-care visits to homes ....	4,612	(4,259)
--	-------	---------

Number of patients and relatives interviewed at Section Offices ....	707	(747)
--	-----	-------

## Clinics and Case Conferences attended :—

De la Pole Hospital ....	16	(28)
--------------------------	----	------

Pashby House ....	226	(219)
-------------------	-----	-------

New admissions and re-admissions relating to the mentally ill referred to above :—

	Male	Female	Total
New admissions ....	216	336	552
Re-admitted within one year of previous discharge ....	185	213	398
Re-admitted within five years of previous discharge ....	58	95	153
Re-admitted after five years of previous discharge ....	25	46	71
	484	690	1,174



During the year the number of emergency admissions arranged by mental welfare officers under Section 29 of the Mental Health Act increased by 27 compared with 1963. On the other hand there was a reduction of 17 in the number of patients compulsorily admitted for observation in accordance with Section 25. Of the 364 patients who were admitted for observation in accordance with Sections 25 and 29, 246 agreed to become informal patients during the period of observation and 83 were discharged from the provisions of the Act within the 28 days allowed. Of the total of 1,174 admissions, 552 were new cases and 398 were people whom it was necessary to have re-admitted within one year of previous discharge.

Detailed information of sex and age grouping of patients dealt with under Sections 25 and 29 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, is as follows :—

Age Periods in years	Admitted to Hospital for Observation		Status changed to				Discharged from provisions of M.H. Act within 28 days	
			Treatment		Informal			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15—29	32	50	4	5	14	27	14	18
30—44	40	54	11	5	17	37	12	12
45—59	24	51	—	6	18	38	6	7
60—74	21	47	2	1	12	43	7	3
75—90	17	26	1	—	14	24	2	2
91 +	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals	134	230	18	17	75	171	41	42

## SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP

The administrative staff consisted of one Home Help Organiser, one Senior Assistant Organiser, two Assistant Organisers and four clerks.

The number of home helps employed at the end of the year was 303. This was made up of 108 women and 3 men working full-time, and 192 women working regularly on a part-time basis.

The male home helps were a great asset to the service, and attended some men's homes where it was not suitable to send a woman.

Filthy homes continued to be reported, and concerted attacks had to be made to make them habitable. One of these homes was reported by the Welfare Officer when the elderly owner, who had been in hospital for months, was due for discharge. Some of the easy chairs were partially eaten by mice, a feather bed was moth-eaten, the kitchen chimney smoked and the walls were festooned with black cobwebs and soot. Everything was inches thick in dust and dirt, and filthy clothing was lying around.

This home was thoroughly disinfected by the Sanitary Section, and the Public Cleansing Department arranged for the collection of the larger items of rubbish. The old lady's niece was requested to get her a new bed and bedstead. Two full-time home helps then worked hard for two days to make the home habitable for the old lady's return. The outside lavatory was in a disgusting state, but after using a whole bottle of domestos, and a full carton of Ajax on it, the home helps were amazed to find that the basin was practically new. Weekly help has been given since the old lady returned home, with the result that the house has remained clean and tidy, and the patient contented.

Patients are now being discharged earlier from hospital, thus necessitating extra home help service. Each week over 2,000 patients are attended, and altogether during the year, 308 maternity cases and 3,085 other cases received service.

Included in the latter figure were :—

[illegible]



PART IV

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

TUBERCULOSIS

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There was a low incidence of infectious disease in the City during 1964. Notifications of statutory notifiable diseases were 2,775 compared with 7,297 in 1963.

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1964

Disease	TOTAL		Under 1yr.	One year	2-4 yrs	5-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 & over
	Orig- inal	Corr- ected								
Scarlet Fever	128	126	2	2	39	79	4	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	592	576	87	64	236	180	9	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1,414	1,414	72	158	593	589	2	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	195	266	20	20	28	150	48	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	3	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	323	262	24	18	25	22	11	20	63	79
Encephalitis	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	7	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Food Poisoning	26	10	—	1	—	—	2	5	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	22	23	—	—	—	—	13	10	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmonella Acute	57	62	3	—	3	1	53	—	—	2
Rheumatism	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Para Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2,775	2,757	211	263	926	1,026	145	35	68	83



*Diphtheria.* For the second year in succession there were no notifications of diphtheria in the City. It is now more than five years since the last confirmed case of diphtheria occurred in Kingston upon Hull.

The following table shows the incidence of diphtheria in Kingston upon Hull and in England and Wales as a whole during the past ten years.

Diphtheria

Year	Kingston upon Hull			England & Wales
	Notifications received	Diagnosis Confirmed	Deaths	Diagnosis Confirmed
1955	41	17	1	155
1956	25	7	—	53
1957	20	6	—	37
1958	5	1	—	80
1959	13	2	—	102
1960	7	—	—	49
1961	9	—	—	52
1962	3	—	—	16
1963	—	—	—	33
1964	—	—	—	22*

\* Provisional figure

*Scarlet Fever.* There were 126 confirmed cases of scarlet fever in the City during 1964. Hospital treatment was necessary in 25 of the cases. There were no deaths from the disease.

*Measles.* There were 1,414 confirmed cases of measles in the City during 1964. 929 of these cases occurred in the final quarter of the year, this being the beginning of another epidemic. Hospital treatment was necessary in 34 cases. There were no deaths from the disease.

The following table, showing the incidence of measles by quarters for the past six years, portrays the biennial epidemic characteristics of the disease.

Measles

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
1959	1252	68	39	67
1960	19	10	138	294
1961	5093	1592	109	25
1962	30	71	66	175
1963	2156	2671	882	150
1964	135	100	250	929

*Whooping Cough.* There were 592 confirmed cases of whooping cough in the City during 1964, compared with 478 in the previous year. The disease was mild in character although hospital treatment was necessary in 45 cases. There were no deaths from the disease.

*Dysentery.* There were 266 confirmed cases of dysentery during 1964. An outbreak at a school accounted for 49 of these, *Shigella Sonnei* being the organism responsible. The same organism was also responsible for 127 other single cases, whilst 81 were negative and the remaining 46 were not sampled as the patients had recovered by the time the cases came to notice.

*Food Poisoning.* There were 10 cases of confirmed food poisoning during the year. As in previous years, late notification made it difficult, and in some cases impossible, to make a full investigation into the cause of the illness. In one instance a man and wife were taken ill after eating meat which had been twice reheated—the second time more than 3 days after the food had been purchased. All cases were sampled but all proved to be negative. In general the illnesses were mild and all made an uneventful recovery. 3 cases were treated in hospital.

*Salmonella Infections.* There were 62 cases of salmonella in the City during 1964. Four different strains were isolated as follows—*Salmonella Typhimurium*, 58; *Salmonella Cholera Suis*, 1; *Salmonella Anatum*, 2; *Salmonella Brandenburg*, 1. An outbreak at the Hull Training College accounted for 47 of the 58 cases of salmonella typhimurium. One of the cases of salmonella anatum was connected with the Hull Training College outbreak and came to light during the investigation of the incident. This outbreak started in mid November and despite exhaustive investigation during which over 500 samples were taken it was not possible to ascertain the cause of the outbreak. All the other cases were individual cases and so far as could be seen, not connected. An old lady of 78 suffering from salmonellosis died in hospital. Hospital treatment was also necessary in 14 other cases.

The incidence of dysentery, food poisoning and salmonella infections was low during 1964. An outbreak of dysentery at a school was investigated and from samples taken 49 children were shown to be excreting organisms of *shigella sonnei*. At another school not far away, 3 positive cases were found but it was thought this may have been the termination of another outbreak which had passed almost un-noticed. In all these forms of infection it is of the utmost importance that the Health Department be notified as soon as possible in order that control of the infection can be effectively carried out.



*Typhoid.* There were no cases of typhoid in the City during 1964. One suspected case was reported but on further investigation no typhoid organism was isolated. This caused the Department a lot of work until it was certain that the patient was not suffering from typhoid.

*Poliomyelitis.* For the second year in succession there were no cases of poliomyelitis notified and there has not been a confirmed case in the City since the big outbreak which occurred in 1961. Once again the incidence of the disease in the country as a whole was extremely low.

*Encephalitis.* There were 3 confirmed cases of virus encephalitis in the City during 1964, 2 of whom died.

*Meningococcal Meningitis.* There were 3 confirmed cases during the year. All were treated in hospital and there were no deaths from the disease.

#### OTHER DISEASES

	<i>Notifications</i>	<i>Admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Chicken Pox	480	8	1
Glandular Fever	15	15	—
Gastro Enteritis	308	264	—
Infective Hepatitis	17	14	2
Mumps	428	14	—
Rubella	15	3	—
Weils Disease	1	1	—

*Acute Rheumatism.* Five cases of acute rheumatism in persons under 16 years of age were notified. Two of the cases were subsequently found to be suffering from some other disease. The following table classifies the cases by condition, sex and age.

CLINICAL CLASSIFICATION OF CASE NOTIFIED	AGE IN YEARS								TOTAL ALL AGES		TOTAL BOTH SEXES
	0-4		5-9		10-14		15 and over				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Rheumatic Pains and/or Arthritis without Heart Disease ....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rheumatic Heart Disease (Active)											
(a) alone ....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(b) with Polyarthritis ....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
(c) with Chorea ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Heart Disease (Quiescent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Chorea (alone) ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL Rheumatic Cases ....	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	3
Congenital Heart Disease ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other non-Rheumatic Heart Dis- ease or Disorder ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not Rheumatic or Cardiac Disease....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2
TOTAL Non-Rheumatic Cases ....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2

*Disinfecting Station.* During 1964, 13,549 articles were disinfected, the sources of which were as follows :— articles of clothing etc., from infectious diseases patients, 859 ; nursing requisites collected from the homes of persons to whom they had been loaned by the Care and After-Care Section of the Department, 8,603 ; disinfections at the request of private individuals, hospitals, other Departments of the Corporation, etc., for which a charge was made, 4,087. In addition 121 houses and 344 library books were disinfected following the occurrence of infectious disease in the house. There were also 143 verminous persons cleansed at the station.



# TUBERCULOSIS

*Incidence and Mortality.* In the following table are given new cases and deaths arranged in age periods, respiratory and non-respiratory figures being shown separately.

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY

Age Periods	NEW CASES*						DEATHS					
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	1964	1963	M.	F.	M.	F.	1964	1963
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years to 4 years	3	—	—	1	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 „ „ 9 „	3	2	—	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 „ „ 14 „	—	2	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 „ „ 19 „	2	7	—	—	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 „ „ 24 „	3	2	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 „ „ 34 „	2	10	2	2	16	23	—	—	—	1	1	1
35 „ „ 44 „	11	4	—	2	17	16	—	—	—	1	1	2
45 „ „ 54 „	10	4	—	1	15	21	1	—	—	—	1	2
55 „ „ 64 „	23	3	—	—	26	25	5	—	1	—	6	8
65 „ „ 74 „	11	2	—	—	13	6	6	1	—	—	7	3
75 „ „ and over	5	—	—	1	6	2	1	—	—	—	1	2
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	73	36	2	7	118	—	13	1	1	2	17	—
1963	76	47	5	3	—	131	12	5	1	—	—	18

\* Primary notifications and other new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health

*Death-rates.* The death-rate per 1,000 of the population from respiratory tuberculosis was 0·047 and from non-respiratory disease 0·01, giving a total death-rate of 0·057 for all forms of tuberculosis.

Yaer	Deaths in Kingston upon Hull			Death-rate per 1,000 Population	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total	Kingston upon Hull	England and Wales
1914	318	132	450	1.54	1.34
1924	308	84	392	1.32	1.04
1934	257	38	295	0.92	0.76
1944	166	36	202	0.88	0.62
1954	75	6	81	0.27	0.18
1960	34	3	37	0.12	0.07
1961	24	1	25	0.08	0.07
1962	18	3	21	0.07	0.07
1963	17	1	18	0.06	0.06
1964	14	3	17	0.06	0.05

*Notifications.* The following table shows the total number of new cases brought to light during the last five years.

YEAR	NEW CASES				TOTAL NEW CASES
	From Primary Notifications		On Information from Other Sources		
	Respiratory	Non- Respiratory	Respiratory	Non- Respiratory	
1960 ....	154	23	4	1	182
1961 ....	121	8	3	1	133
1962 ....	124	5	5	1	135
1963 ....	118	8	5	—	131
1964 ....	104	8	5	1	118

*Examination of Contacts.* A total of 553 new contacts were examined by the medical officers of the Chest Clinics during 1964 compared with a figure of 703 for 1963.

This total of 553 contacts is estimated to be approximately three quarters of all family contacts of the 118 new cases of tuberculosis notified in 1964, but many other adolescent and adult contacts accepted the offer of chest x-ray examination by the Mass Radiography Unit at its base in the City. “Contact” examination is voluntary; there are always those who either decline or find it inconvenient to attend the clinics, or default for other reasons, e.g., loss of working time and wages incurred. “Contact” examination is an important means of detection of hitherto unsuspected disease in a tuberculous family or household. It is difficult to extend it, under present legislation, to other groups—work, school, social—with whom the index case was associated before the illness was discovered, the main impediment being that notification and other action taken subsequently is necessarily confidential but, in some cases, after obtaining the consent of the patient concerned, work contacts have been examined by the Mass Radiography Unit.

The Consultant Chest Physicians, the Senior Medical Officer (After-Care) and the Tuberculosis Health Visitors meet once monthly at the Chest Clinic to discuss each case of tuberculosis notified during the previous month in an endeavour to identify the source of infection and to ascertain that all steps possible have been taken to obtain the attendance of family contacts.



FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS															Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors)	
Age Periods	NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF NEW CASES															
	Under 1	1-2	2-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +	Age un- known		Total
Respiratory—																
Males ...	—	—	3	3	—	2	3	2	11	10	23	9	3	—	69	81
Females ...	—	—	—	2	2	7	2	9	4	4	3	2	—	—	35	40
Non-Respiratory																
Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Females ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	7	7
Total	—	—	4	5	2	9	5	14	17	15	26	11	4	—	112	129

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1964, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods	under 1	1-2	2-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +	Age Unknown	Total
Respiratory—															
Males ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
Females ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-Respiratory															
Males ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Females ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	6

SOURCE OF INFORMATION	No. of Cases	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Death Returns } From Local Registrars	2	1
Posthumous Notifications } Transferable Deaths from Registrar General	—	—
	3	—
Total	5	1

*B.C.G. Vaccination of Contacts.* All child contacts are offered B.C.G. protection after preliminary tuberculin "Heaf" testing and during 1964, 352 children were vaccinated. In addition 122 babies were vaccinated, without tuberculin testing, shortly after birth.

B.C.G. Vaccination is also given to young nurses and laboratory workers who are negative reactors to tuberculin tests.

"Contact" examination including chest x-ray, to embrace the parents and others in families of "tuberculin-positive" thirteen-year-old school children, students and "toddlers" is a valuable means of tuberculosis case-finding.

*Chest Clinics.* The Hull "B" Group Hospital Management Committee maintains two Chest Clinics in the City to deal with patients resident within Kingston upon Hull and the adjacent area of the East Riding. In addition, full out patient facilities are available at the Western General Hospital for two sessions a week when four doctors are in attendance; all new cases referred by the general practitioners are now examined there.

The following details for 1964 and previous years relate only to Hull patients under the care of the Chest Clinics :—

Year				Number of Cases on Register 31st December	Examinations	Visits by T.B. Health Visitors
1960	....	....	....	1,768	8,731	7,353
1961	....	....	....	1,696	7,783	6,379
1962	....	....	....	1,590	8,417	5,546
1963	....	....	....	1,484	8,466	5,563
1964	....	....	....	1,376	8,466	5,236

*Mass Radiography.* In 1964 the Hull Unit (2C of the three Regional M.M.R. Units) worked in the East and North Ridings, York and Hull. The medical work was shared by the five doctors on the Chest Clinic staff, under the direction of the Consultant Chest Physician.



Of the 60,225 persons x-rayed by the Unit during the year, 31,262 persons were domiciled in Hull and District and were composed of the following groups :—

							<i>Mobile Unit</i>	<i>Static Unit</i>
Public Sessions	....	....	....	....	....	....	867	2,818
Industrial Group....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,937	2,817
Teachers	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	2
University and College (Staff and Students)				....	....		989	560
General Practitioners' Nominees			....	....	....	....	3	7,608
Mental Hospital Patients and Staff	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	8
Grinders, Fettlers and Foundry Workers			....	....	....		239	7
Contacts of Cases of T.B.	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	1,117
H.M.C. Administrative, Nursing and Domestic Staff				....			—	415
Mantoux Positive School leavers		....	....	....	....		—	835
Police Force Entrants	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	1
Persons in Food and Drink Trades		....	....	....	....		394	3
Royal Navy Cadets	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	196
R.A.F. Staff	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	22
Inmates of Homes for Aged, Borstals, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	233	191
							<hr/> 14,662 <hr/>	<hr/> 16,600 <hr/>

In addition, the Unit visited the Tilworth Grange Hospital, where 119 patients were x-rayed, and the De la Pole Hospital, where 955 persons attended.

General practitioners' sessions continued to provide an excellent means of case-finding, the number of cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis found representing a rate per thousand nine or ten times higher than that found in routine surveys of the general population.

The static unit, taking 100 mm. films, operates at the Dispensary Buildings, Baker Street—Monday to Friday in the afternoon, and an evening session on Wednesday.

*Clothing and Extra Nourishment.* Items of clothing were provided for 50 patients and/or members of their families, and 106 patients were supplied with one or two pints of milk daily for varying periods during the year.

*X-Ray Work at the East Hull Clinic.* Arrangements continue to be made for x-ray examinations as follows :—

- (a) Staff working in contact with organised groups of children ;
- (b) New entrants to the Local Government Service (including Fire Brigade and Police Force) ;
- (c) New entrants to the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme ;
- (d) Corporation Staff in respect of whom x-ray examinations are thought desirable in connection with medical examination for the Sick Pay Scheme, or their fitness to continue in their post, etc.

370 examinations were carried out in connection with (a) above, and 1,496 examinations were made in connection with (b), (c) and (d), the cost of these latter being refunded by the Committees concerned.

Chest x-rays were carried out on 64 contacts of tuberculin positive school children.

The total of 1,924 films were read by medical officers of the Health Department, and in doubtful cases arrangements were made for a further chest x-ray to be carried out at the Mass Radiography Unit, Baker Street.

*Hospital Admissions.* There is no waiting list for hospital admission. Patients with tuberculous and non-tuberculous chest conditions are admitted to the Medical Chest Unit, Castle Hill Hospital, Cottingham. In 1964, 963 Hull patients were admitted to this hospital, and of this number 150 were tuberculous patients, the average stay of each such patient being 114 days.

The Chest Clinic also had a lien on four beds for females and four for males in the acute medical wards in the Western General Hospital.

*Resettlement of the Disabled.* The medical staff and Almoner at the clinic work in close liaison with the Ministry of Labour's Disablement Resettlement Officers in arranging training courses, attendance at the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit, and ultimately, finding suitable work for the tuberculous and non-tuberculous patient who is unable to return to his previous employment. Information regarding tuberculous patients in sheltered employment is included in the section of the Report dealing with Employment and Rehabilitation.



## B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Reference is made in the report of the School Health Service about this scheme, and the following tables give statistical details of the programme which was carried out during 1963/64.

Table A shows the number of eligible persons and the resultant number of consents received.

Table B shows the results of tuberculin testing.

Table C gives the statistics for each educational establishment.

Table D shows, by type of school, the results of the tuberculin testing.

Table E shows the percentage of positive reactors in the various wards of the City and these figures are included in the statistical ward map of the City which is inserted after these tables.

Children who have by some means become infected with the tubercle bacillus become sensitised and give an allergic response when they come into contact with tuberculin. The positive reaction does not mean that the child needs treatment ; this must be decided by further investigation. Children giving this positive reaction do not require to be vaccinated. A negative tuberculin reaction indicates the lack of sensitivity to the tubercle bacillus and it is through B.C.G. vaccination that immunity is artificially induced by the injection of a harmless attenuated strain of tubercle bacillus.

The 1964/65 programme commenced in October and details will appear in the report for 1965.

**TABLE A**

B.C.G. SCHEME—1963/64

	Number on Roll		Number of Consents		Percentage of Consents	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School Children						
Kingston upon Hull ....	2,658	2,709	2,079	2,106	78.21	77.74
Non-Resident ....	134	40	92	37	68.65	92.50
Students Attending Establishments of Further Education						
Kingston upon Hull ....	45	29	15	7	33.33	24.14
Non-Resident ....	55	102	20	49	36.36	48.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>76.27</b>	<b>76.35</b>

**TABLE B**

B.C.G. SCHEME—1963/64

	Number Tested		Number Postive		*Percentage Positive	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School Children						
Kingston upon Hull ....	1,958	1,940	583	475	29.77	24.48
Non-Resident ....	89	33	42	11	47.19	33.33
Students Attending Establishments of Further Education						
Kingston upon Hull ....	9	7	9	4	100.0	57.14
Non-Resident ....	12	26	7	18	58.33	69.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>30.99</b>	<b>25.32</b>

\* Percentage of total number read.



**TABLE D**

B.C.G. SCHEME—1963/64

Type of School					Negative	Positive	Percentage Positive
Secondary Modern	....	....	....	....	1,843	658	27.40
Primary	....	....	....	....	327	96	22.69
Grammar	....	....	....	....	446	213	32.32
Secondary Technical	....	....	....	....	60	44	42.31
Voluntary	....	....	....	....	187	88	32.00
Special	....	....	....	....	22	9	29.03
Private	....	....	....	....	3	3	50.00
Further Education	....	....	....	....	37	38	50.66
					<hr/> 2,925 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,149 <hr/>	<hr/> 28.20 <hr/>

**TABLE E**

B.C.G. SCHEME—1963/64

Ward					Total	Negative	Positive	Percentage Positive
Albert	....	....	....	....	49	41	8	16.33
Alexandra	....	....	....	....	146	110	36	24.66
Beverley	....	....	....	....	131	84	47	35.88
Botanic	....	....	....	....	115	87	28	24.35
East Central	....	....	....	....	90	56	34	37.77
West Central	....	....	....	....	88	65	23	26.13
Coltman	....	....	....	....	152	126	26	17.11
Drypool	....	....	....	....	58	42	16	27.58
Marfleet	....	....	....	....	325	262	63	19.38
Myton	....	....	....	....	29	19	10	34.48
Newland	....	....	....	....	136	95	41	30.15
North Newington	....	....	....	....	104	79	25	24.04
South Newington	....	....	....	....	132	102	30	22.73
Paragon	....	....	....	....	26	15	11	42.31
Park	....	....	....	....	79	53	26	32.91
Pickering	....	....	....	....	360	255	105	29.16
St. Andrews	....	....	....	....	250	192	58	23.20
Southcoates	....	....	....	....	129	94	35	27.13
Stoneferry	....	....	....	....	187	117	70	37.43
Sutton	....	....	....	....	855	620	235	27.48
University	....	....	....	....	473	329	144	30.44
Non-resident	....	....	....	....	160	82	78	48.75
					<hr/> 4,074 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,925 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,149 <hr/>	<hr/> 28.20 <hr/>

**TABLE C**  
B.C.G. SCHEME—1963/64

School	No. on School Roll	No. of Consents	% of Consents	No. Tested and result known	No. Positive	% Positive	No. Negative	No. Vaccinated	Course not completed
Ainthorpe High	145	118	81.31	114	33	28.81	81	79	6
Alderman Cogan	92	71	77.17	70	19	27.14	51	48	4
Beverley Road	40	30	75.00	28	9	32.14	19	18	3
Barham High....	150	126	84.00	122	26	21.31	96	94	6
Boothferry High	120	96	80.00	89	24	26.96	65	64	8
Boulevard High	117	86	73.50	80	13	16.25	67	56	17
Bricknell High	214	172	80.38	170	42	24.70	128	127	3
Buckingham Street	31	26	83.87	22	4	18.18	18	17	5
Chapman Street	22	20	90.90	20	6	30.00	14	14	—
Charterhouse High	46	38	82.60	37	13	37.83	24	23	2
Chiltern Street	30	18	60.00	17	—	—	17	17	1
Clifton Street	26	18	69.23	17	3	17.64	14	14	1
College of Commerce	82	58	70.73	40	14	35.00	26	24	20
College of Technology	27	10	37.03	6	6	100.00	—	—	4
Constable Street	74	63	85.13	52	3	5.76	49	46	14
Cottingham Road (Open Air)	23	20	86.95	16	4	25.00	12	10	6
Courtney Street	66	48	72.72	44	14	31.81	30	28	6
Craven High	165	133	80.60	126	27	21.43	99	92	14
Eastfield High	108	70	64.81	69	15	21.73	54	53	2
Eastmount High	111	89	80.18	80	28	35.00	52	51	10
Endike High	75	62	82.66	57	26	45.61	31	29	7
Estcourt High	115	98	85.22	94	17	18.08	77	74	7
Fifth Avenue	125	109	87.20	102	36	35.29	66	64	9
Flinton High ....	129	105	81.39	98	23	23.46	75	72	10
Fountain Road	76	46	60.52	43	22	41.16	21	19	5
Francis Askew	182	116	63.73	106	27	25.47	79	73	16
Grammar ....	121	102	84.29	99	46	46.46	53	51	5
Greatfield High	276	232	84.05	226	51	22.12	175	168	13
Gregg ....	17	7	41.17	6	3	50.00	3	3	1
High School for Arts and Crafts	56	40	71.42	32	10	31.25	22	18	12
High School for Nautical Training	34	27	79.41	26	11	42.30	15	15	1
Hymers College	92	82	89.13	72	34	47.22	38	38	10
Jervis High ....	100	82	82.00	78	22	28.20	56	54	6
Kingston High	130	102	78.46	100	23	23.00	77	77	2



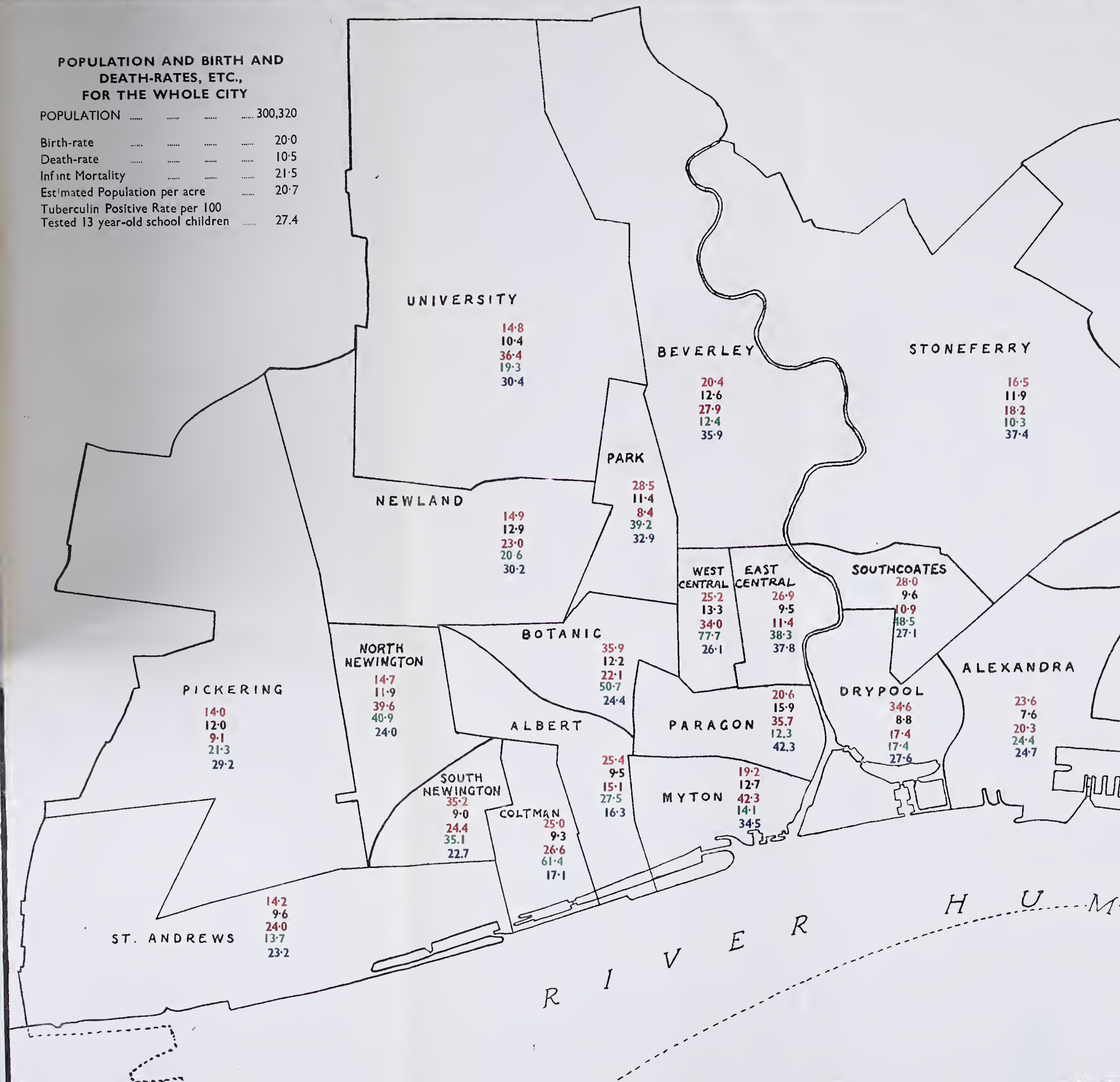
Lincoln Street	...	...	23	20	86.95	18	9	50.00	9	9	2
Malet Lambert	...	...	162	120	74.07	118	47	38.83	71	71	2
Marist College	...	...	63	52	82.54	46	12	26.08	34	33	7
Maybury High	...	...	132	112	84.84	112	32	28.57	80	71	9
Mersey High	...	...	128	101	78.90	101	28	27.72	73	65	8
Newington High	...	...	50	34	68.00	32	8	25.00	24	22	4
Newland High	...	...	124	99	79.83	97	25	26.77	72	68	6
Northumberland Avenue Special	...	...	17	14	82.35	12	2	16.66	10	8	4
Paisley Street	...	...	43	26	64.65	24	4	16.66	20	19	3
Alderman F. Holmes Special	...	...	11	7	63.63	3	1	33.33	2	2	4
Pearson High	...	...	47	27	57.44	26	7	27.77	19	18	2
Riley High	...	...	120	105	87.50	103	26	25.24	77	75	4
St. Andrew's High	...	...	62	55	88.70	54	14	25.92	40	39	2
Sir Christopher Wren Technical High	...	...	60	44	73.33	42	23	54.76	19	18	3
St. Charles R.C.	...	...	29	17	58.62	12	2	16.66	10	7	8
St. George's Road	...	...	42	28	66.66	19	1	52.63	18	15	12
St. Gregory's R.C.	...	...	31	24	74.19	21	9	42.85	12	10	5
St. Mary's Grammar	...	...	70	63	90.00	59	15	25.42	44	42	6
St. Patrick's R.C.	...	...	21	13	61.90	10	4	40.00	6	6	3
St. Richard's R.C.	...	...	101	72	71.28	56	17	30.35	39	36	19
St. Vincent's R.C.	...	...	52	41	78.84	32	16	50.00	16	12	13
St. Wilfred's R.C.	...	...	38	23	60.52	21	4	19.04	17	14	5
Sidmouth High	...	...	66	52	78.78	47	12	25.52	35	34	6
Sir Henry Cooper	...	...	34	24	70.58	22	4	18.18	18	18	2
Somerset Street	...	...	52	31	59.61	29	2	6.89	27	25	4
Southcoates High	...	...	75	57	74.02	51	9	17.64	42	41	7
Sutton C. of E.	...	...	15	9	60.00	9	2	22.22	7	7	—
Thoresby High	...	...	106	86	81.13	83	16	19.27	67	64	6
Training College	...	...	184	73	39.67	38	28	73.68	10	9	36
Trinity House	...	...	45	33	73.33	29	7	24.13	22	22	4
Wayne High	...	...	63	40	63.49	36	11	30.55	25	24	5
Welton High	...	...	142	110	77.46	104	33	31.73	71	69	8
Westbourne Street	...	...	97	67	69.07	61	15	24.59	46	44	8
Wilberforce High	...	...	137	104	75.91	94	19	20.21	75	60	25
Wold Road Special	...	...	5	4	80.00	4	2	50.00	2	2	—
Saltshouse High	...	...	108	98	90.74	91	29	31.86	62	58	11
Totals	...	...	5,772	4,405	76.31	4,074	1,149	28.20	2,925	2,767	489
Less Non-Residents	...	...	331	198	59.81	160	78	48.75	82	77	43
Residents of Kingston upon Hull	...	...	5,441	4,207	77.32	3,914	1,071	27.36	2,843	2,690	446





POPULATION AND BIRTH AND  
DEATH-RATES, ETC.,  
FOR THE WHOLE CITY

POPULATION	.....	.....	.....	300,320
Birth-rate	.....	.....	.....	20.0
Death-rate	.....	.....	.....	10.5
Infant Mortality	.....	.....	.....	21.5
Estimated Population per acre	.....	.....	.....	20.7
Tuberculin Positive Rate per 100 Tested 13 year-old school children	.....	.....	.....	27.4







SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

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REPORT OF THE  
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER  
FOR THE YEAR 1964





# KINGSTON UPON HULL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

---

*Chairman—*

Alderman L. SCIENCE

*Deputy-Chairman—*

Alderman J. G. E. TESKEY-KING J.P. (Deputy Lord Mayor)

---

## **Schools Services Sub-Committee.**

*Chairman—*

Alderman F. HOLMES, O.B.E.

*Deputy-Chairman—*

Alderman J. G. E. TESKEY-KING, J.P. (Deputy Lord Mayor)

Alderman L. SCIENCE

Councillor (Mrs.) N. E. BATESON

Councillor (Mrs.) H. COLLINSON

Councillor W. HARGREAVES

Councillor L. IRVING

Councillor R. E. MIDDLETON

Councillor F. W. MOORE

Councillor (Mrs.) G. THOMAS

Councillor (Mrs.) L. WALKER

Councillor H. WOODFORD

Mrs. E. BARKER

Mr. F. O. DUNN

Mrs. I. HAMMOND

Mr. T. W. MOOR

Mrs. C. L. OATES

Rev. W. RICHARDSON

---

*Chief Education Officer—*

S. W. HOBSON, M.A.

# STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

## at 31st December, 1964

### Principal School Medical Officer

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON

### Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

ANGUS MCGREGOR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

### Senior Medical Officer (School Health Service)

ALASTAIR M. R. CANN, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

### School Medical Officers

*(Combined duties in School Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Port Health Services)*

JEAN M. BARROWMAN, M.B., Ch.B.

JOSEPH B. BOOTHMAN, M.D.

CHRISTINE N. R. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B.

ELIZA J. CARSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

DAVID R. EDMISTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

WILLIAM J. F. GOLLINS, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

SAMUEL KLINGER, M.D.

JAMES D. McVICKER, B.A., M.B., B.Ch.

FRANCES W. MOYES, M.B., Ch.B.

GEOFFREY R. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.

### Specialist Medical Officers (Services provided by Regional Hospital Board)

Ophthalmologists : K. DEAN FOGGITT, M.B., Ch.B., D.O., D.O.M.S.

A. POLI, M.B., Ch.B.

Orthopaedist : C. R. BERKIN, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Otologists : E. M. DEARN, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.

J. S. MARTIN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

R. G. WILLIAMS, M.B., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Paediatricians : M. G. PHILPOTT, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.

R. J. PUGH, M.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Psychiatrist : VACANCY

### Principal School Dental Officer

JOHN C. CARR, L.D.S.,

### Dental Officers

C. W. HOLMDEN, L.D.S.,

P. J. MORDAUNT, L.D.S.

Three Part-time Dental Officers

### Dental Hygienist

Mrs. M. TODD

### Educational Psychologists

Senior : K. WEDELL, M.A., Ph.D.

Mrs. S. WOLFENDALE, B.A.

### Social Workers (Child Guidance)

Mrs. A. T. DACK, R.M.N.

Mrs. E. D. STRINGER, R.M.N.

Miss E. THOMPSON

### Teacher of Pre-school Deaf Children

Vacancy

### Speech Therapists

One Part-time Speech Therapist

Chiropodists : Three Part-time

### Nursing Staff

Superintendent : Mrs. E. T. BASS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Nurses : Twenty

### Physiotherapists

Senior : Miss M. R. K. JARRATT, M.C.S.P.

Three Part-time Physiotherapists

Dental Surgery Assistants : Five

Cleanliness Visitors : Two

Clinic Attendants : Four

### Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk : R. C. GRANT

Clerks : Seventeen



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*To the Chairman and Members  
of the Education Committee.*

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the report on the health of the school children and the work of the School Health Service in the City and County of Kingston upon Hull for the year ended 31st December, 1964.

In my previous report I was able to say that the highlight of 1963 was the opening of the new Frederick Holmes Special School for Physically Handicapped Pupils. It is with pleasure, therefore, that I am able to record that 1964 saw the opening of the new Teskey-King Special School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils. Although the official opening by Alderman Teskey-King did not take place until the 7th December, the staff and pupils did, in fact, move into their new quarters when they re-assembled on the 8th September following the summer vacation.

The opening of these two new establishments marks a new era in the work of the special schools. They are situated near to each other in pleasant surroundings open towards the outskirts of the city, in marked contrast to the old premises which were formerly in use.

The Cardiac Clinic which the School Health Service opened in 1930 in conjunction with Dr. D. C. Muir, came to an end in 1964. At the request of Dr. Cumming, who succeeded Dr. Muir in 1963, all cases are now transferred to him at his clinic at the Kingston General Hospital. In its early years, the School Health Service's heart clinic was very much a pioneering effort, covering a field which was not otherwise provided for in this part of the country.

A dental health stand, attended by the dental hygienist, was again in use at the Hull Show, held in the East Park on the Friday and Saturday, 31st July and 1st August. The shortage of dental officers, however, continues to limit the amount of work which can be done to improve the dental health of school children.

Shortage of specialised staff continues in other sections of the Service, also, and in particular it is regretfully noted that the post of Psychiatrist has remained vacant since 1959. One welcome improvement which occurred in the staffing position in 1964 was the increased availability of chiropodists. This was due no doubt to the introduction of the national registration scheme which brought more officers within the terms of Regulations covering the employment of certain medical auxiliaries by local authorities. By the end of the year, nine chiropody sessions per week were being provided.

Two school nurses, Mrs. Wasling and Mrs. Hoe, and one cleanliness visitor, Mrs. Shearsmith, retired during the year, after 16, 14 and 25 years service respectively.

Health education activities continued throughout the year. The Senior Medical Officer gave a number of talks to various voluntary societies and to students at the Training College (now named the Kingston upon Hull College of Education). Visitors, alone and in parties, have been shown round the clinics and special schools, including hospital medical officers, nurses and teaching students.

Once again I must thank Dr. Cann and his staff for all the good work performed during the year. They have maintained, as always, a very high standard and their efforts are much appreciated. Mr. Hobson, the Chief Education Officer, has remained both helpful and sympathetic in his consideration of problems arising within the School Health Service, whilst the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee, and in particular, the Schools Services Sub-Committee, have continued to encourage the staff by the close interest they have taken in their work.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON,  
Principal School Medical Officer

Health Department,  
Guildhall, Kingston upon Hull,  
March, 1965



# CITY OF KINGSTON UPON HULL

## GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

	1964	1963
Population (estimated) ....	301,000	301,000
Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools—		
Number of Schools ....	131*	130
Number of Departments ....	191*	190
Number on Rolls ....	55,051*	54,878
Maintained Special Schools—(included in totals above)—		
Number of Schools ....	6*	6
Number on Rolls ....	552*	560
Maintained Nursery Schools—(included in totals above) ....		
Number of Schools ....	2*	2
Number on Rolls ....	124*	126

\* As at 21st January, 1964

## SUMMARY OF WORK

	1964	1963
A. Medical Officers at Schools, etc.—		
Periodic inspections at Primary, Secondary, Nursery and Special Schools ....	12,599	14,997
Special inspections at Primary, Secondary, Nursery and Special Schools ....	832	677
Re-inspections at Primary, Secondary, Nursery and Special Schools ....	2,104	2,643
B. Medical Officers and Specialists at Clinics—		
Inspections at Clinics ....	7,323	7,230
Re-inspections at Clinics ....	10,913	11,133
Inspections under Employment of Children Bye-laws ....	808	845
Miscellaneous ....	537	511
C. Dental Officers—		
Inspections at Schools ....	8,624	4,442
Inspections at Clinics ....	3,858	4,514
Attendances for treatment ....	10,051	9,499
D. Nurses, Dental Hygienists, Medical Auxiliaries etc.—		
Nurses—Escort journeys to Residential Schools, etc. ....	61	63
First Aid duties at Concerts, lectures, sports events etc ....	35	56
Visits to Schools ....	5,272	5,308
Examinations (including cleanliness inspections) in Schools ....	219,009	195,235
Visits to homes etc. ....	11,423	10,734
Treatments of minor ailments in Clinics ....	62,267	63,816
Treatments of minor ailments at Special Schools ....	13,001	9,494
Treatments of orthopædic defects in Clinics ....	468	433
Treatments of orthopædic defects at Special Schools ....	2,262	3,022
Inspections of Speech Defects in Clinics ....	142	202
Treatments of Speech Defects in Clinics ....	676	619
Treatments of Speech Defects at Special Schools ....	152	89
Treatments by Chiropodists ....	2,685	1,729
Treatments by Dental Hygienists ....	2,248	1,969
Auditory Training—treatments ....	79	178
E. School Clinics—		
Grand total of inspections and treatments as detailed above	102,055	102,678

## I. STAFF

Details of the staff employed in the School Health Service on the 31st December, 1964, are to be found on page 4.

The number of sessions devoted by medical officers to work in the School Health Service was equivalent to the service of five and a half full-time school medical officers throughout the year.

The number of sessions given by part-time dental officers during the year fluctuated. Over the full year dental services averaged only the equivalent of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  full-time officers.

The following staff commenced duty :

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Date</i>
Miss S. Goldthorpe	Speech Therapist*	17th January
Miss D. M. Sergeant	Clerk	20th January
Mr. N. L. Walker	Chiropodist*	22nd January
Mr. J. N. Thompson	Dental Officer*	11th February
Mrs. H. M. Hauxwell	Dental Officer*	19th February
Mrs. A. G. Coates	Cleanliness Visitor	9th March
Miss P. J. Razey	Dental Surgery Assistant	23rd March
Mrs. J. Heath	School Nurse	13th April
Mr. M. Burnham	Dental Officer*	14th April
Mrs. D. M. Windle	Clinic Attendant	8th June
Miss C. M. Reeve	Clerk	4th August
Miss C. Hargraves	Clerk	10th August
Miss L. Parker	Clerk	10th August
Miss A. Kingswood	Clerk	10th August
Dr. J. D. McVicker	Medical Officer	26th August
Dr. K. W. Wedell	Senior Educational Psychologist	1st September
Mr. P. J. Mordaunt	Dental Officer	1st October
Mr. M. Alexander	Chiropodist*	3rd November
Mrs. S. Wolfendale	Educational Psychologist	5th November
Mrs. E. Murtagh	Physiotherapist*	9th November
Miss L. Hatton	Clerk	30th November
Mrs. A. E. Battersby	School Nurse	14th December
Miss S. L. Train	Shorthand Typist	21st December

The following staff ceased duty :

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Date</i>
Miss A. Clappison	Chiropodist*	8th January
Mr. J. E. Merritt	Educational Psychologist	31st January
Mrs. O. L. Shearsmith	Cleanliness Visitor	29th February
Mr. F. L. Welton	Dental Officer*	17th March
Mrs. S. A. Hoe	School Nurse	31st March
Mrs. F. Sunman	Clinic Attendant	31st May
Mr. P. A. Kelly	Dental Officer*	18th June
Miss D. M. Sergeant	Clerk	22nd July
Miss T. M. Catchpole	Clerk	25th July
Mrs. G. M. Smith	Clerk	25th July
Mrs. M. Evans	Clerk	15th August
Miss D. K. Taylor	Teacher of the Deaf	31st August
Dr. F. C. Garry	Medical Officer	30th September



Name	Designation	Date
Mr. C. D. Elliott	Educational Psychologist	30th September
Mrs. M. M. Burdall	School Nurse	28th November
Mrs. D. Barnes	Shorthand Typist	12th December
Miss D. Turner	Clerk	12th December
Miss S. Goldthorpe	Speech Therapist*	12th December
Mrs. R. M. Wasling	School Nurse	31st December
Mrs. B. I. C. Styles	School Nurse	31st December

\*Part-time

### Courses etc.

The following members of the staff attended courses or conferences during the year :

Miss J. M. Coates and Miss A. Dickinson : Revision course for Intermediate D.M.A. Students, Bridlington.

Mr. J. C. Carr : Refresher Course on Principles of Dental Public Health, Cheltenham.

Mr. J. C. Carr : Annual Conference of the British Dental Association, London.

Miss A. Dickinson : Residential Course at Cambridge for Intermediate D.M.A. Students.

Dr. J. B. Boothman : Course for the Diploma in Ophthalmology.

Mr. J. C. Carr : Post Graduate Study Course for Dental Officers, London.

Mrs. D. Carlisle : Day Course on "The Child's Communication through Speech," Durham.

## II. CO-ORDINATION

The scheme providing for the interavailability of clinic services between all the sections of the Corporation's Health Services continued throughout the year. A summary of the work carried out under this scheme is given in the following two tables and references to the interavailability scheme appear in various tables in the report.

Very satisfactory co-operation exists with the hospitals. Reports and information are exchanged when necessary. All recommendations for admission to hospital made by consultants at school clinics are notified to the respective Admission Officers who deal with them without requiring the children to be seen unnecessarily at the hospital out-patient clinics.

### Service Provided by the School Health Service

SERVICE	HEALTH COMMITTEE						Children's Committee		Totals	
	Children under 5 years		Nursing and Expectant Mothers		Ineducable Children					
	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.
Minor Ailments Inspections .....	253	326	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	326
Minor Ailments Treatments .....	526	1614	—	—	—	—	—	—	526	1614
Dental Inspections .....	212	212	99	99	—	—	31	31	342	342
*Dental Treatment Including Dental Hygiene .....	189	229	117	225	—	—	—	—	306	454
Orthopaedic Clinic Inspections .....	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	12
Orthopaedic Clinic Treatments .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orthopaedic Screening Clinic .....	32	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	44
Ophthalmic Clinics .....	122	299	—	—	—	4	—	—	122	303
Aural Clinics .....	36	47	—	—	—	1	—	—	36	48
Chiroprody Clinics .....	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Speech Therapy Clinic Treatments .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Auditory Training .....	11	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	77
Cerebral Palsy Clinic Inspections .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Cerebral Palsy Treatment .....	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	30
Child Guidance Clinic .....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2

\* The figures for "New Cases" for Dental work represent the total numbers of individuals treated during the year whether new cases or not.

### Services provided for the School Health Service

Service	Cases	Attendances
Artificial Light Treatment :—		
(a) At East Hull Combined Clinic ....	30	415
(b) At North Hull Combined Clinic ....	14	263
X-Ray Examinations ....	44	44

### III. MEDICAL INSPECTION

Figures relating to inspection at maintained schools are to be found in Parts I and II of the Department of Education and Science Statistical Tables at the end of this report.

In addition, 105 individual inspections were carried out at Hymers College (direct grant secondary school).

2,398 fewer inspections were conducted in schools in 1964 than in 1963. This was due mainly to the shortage of medical officers.

### IV. FINDINGS AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Statistics relating to various defects are printed in Statistical Tables Part I, Table A, and Part II, at the end of this Report. Most of the "Special Inspections" were carried out at the clinics.

#### Uncleanliness

The Authority's scheme for the examination and cleansing of infested pupils embodies the requirements of Section 54 of the Education Act, 1944. Statistics are printed in Part I (Table C) at the end of this Report.

The number of individual children found in an unclean condition in 1964 was 3,162 compared with 2,870 in 1963 and 2,778 in 1962, the percentage was 5.74 in 1964, compared with 5.21 in 1963 and 4.95 in 1962.

Cleanliness inspections in schools—Total 191,532.

<i>Findings</i>	<i>Individual Children</i>	<i>Percentages of School Roll</i>			<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nits present, but no vermin seen	{ Boys : 761 Girls : 2014 }	2775	....	....	2.69	7.49	5.04
Vermin present	{ Boys : 107 Girls : 178 }	285	....	....	0.38	0.66	0.52
Dirty but no nits or vermin	{ Boys : 31 Girls : 71 }	102	....	....	0.11	0.26	0.18
Total	{ Boys : 899 Girls : 2263 }	3162	....	....	3.19	8.43	5.74

The usual preponderance of females will be noted.

The increase in the percentage of boys (actually a 27% increase on the previous percentage) is not without interest having regard to the marked spread in the fashion of long hair among male pupils.

During this year, as has been the case since 1953, it has not been found necessary to take any parent to Court in order to enforce cleanliness. In every case the school nurse has succeeded ultimately in securing cleanliness by persuasion. This involves a great deal of trouble and tact on the part of a nurse and considerable praise is due to our staff for having succeeded in this way.

### **Tuberculosis**

A number of children were referred for chest X-ray at the East Hull Clinic, but being found to be free from tuberculosis, they were further dealt with at the Pædiatric Clinic.

### **Visual Defects**

In addition to the medical officers' inspections, the school nurses made 74 visits to schools during the year to carry out vision surveys of pupils aged 7 years. 4,255 pupils were inspected, of whom 337 were referred direct to the ophthalmic consultant. 241 of these pupils were inspected by the consultant and glasses were prescribed in 155 cases.

### **Foot Defects**

The chiropodists paid 16 visits to schools and inspected 2,556 pupils of whom 480 were referred for treatment by the chiropodists at the clinics and 34 were referred for further medical opinion.

## **V.—HOME VISITS**

The number of visits paid to homes in connection with preparation for medical inspection, follow-up of children with defects, the cleanliness scheme, problem cases, etc., was 11,423.



## VI.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

Summaries of the inspection and treatment work done in the school clinics are printed in the tables below and on page 16.

In addition treatment continued to be carried out at the following day special schools :

Frederick Holmes (P.H.) School : minor ailments, five sessions ; physiotherapy, ten sessions ; speech therapy, one session per week.

Teskey-King (E.S.N.) School : minor ailments, five sessions per week.

Cottingham Road (Open Air) School : minor ailments, ten sessions.

Ringworm : An arrangement exists with Hull Royal Infirmary for prompt examination and treatment in all cases.

### Minor Ailment Treatments carried out by School Nurses on School Premises

				<i>Total Attendances</i>
(a)	Cottingham Road (Open Air)	.....	.....	5835
(b)	Teskey-King (E.S.N.)	.....	.....	4316
(c)	Frederick Holmes (Physically Handicapped)	.....	.....	2326
(d)	Northumberland Avenue Nursery	.....	.....	524

### School Clinics, 1961-64

#### Number of New Cases (including other Committee Cases)

Work Undertaken	1961	1962	1963	1964
Inspection Work :—				
1. Minor Ailments ....	7522	6389	6982	6977
2. Dental ....	4545	4452	4513	3858
3. Orthopaedic ....	19	21	22	27
4. Orthopaedic Screening Clinic ....	98	138	128	131
5. Ophthalmic ....	941	1174	1000	1283
6. Aural ....	429	823	763	513
7. Paediatric ....	162	245	291	249
8. Educational Subnormality ....	104	119	109	130
9. Child Guidance ....	137	92	150	102
10. Speech Therapy ....	53	93	92	71
11. Employment Cases ....	930	855	845	808
12. Miscellaneous ....	553	539	492	520
Treatment Work :—				
1. Minor Ailments (including aural)	16132	14192	14059	15389
2.*Dental including Dental Hygiene	7342	7695	6582	†7029
3. Orthopaedic ....	22	22	27	22
4. Child Guidance ....	137	92	150	102
5. Speech Therapy ....	18	61	24	32
6. Chiropody ....	279	367	537	897
7. Auditory Training ....	20	26	23	16
Cerebral Palsy Out-Patient Clinic				
at Frederick Holmes (P.H.) School :				
Inspections ....	—	—	3	—
Treatments ....	1	—	—	—

\* The figures represent new cases except for Dental where they are the total number of individuals treated during the year, whether new cases or not.

† In addition 16 pupils attending the Aldwark Manor Boarding Special School were treated by our Dental Officer at a clinic of the York Authority.

### Location and Times of School Clinics

Inspection Clinics—	74 Beverley Road	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday 1.45 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
	Coltman Street	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 1.45 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
	Morrill Street	Tuesday and Friday, 1.45 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
	Ellerburn Avenue	Tuesday and Friday, 1.45 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
	Greenwich Avenue	Thursday, 1-45 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.
	Ainthorpe Grove School	Alternate Wednesdays, 1.45 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Minor Ailments Treatment Clinics—	74 Beverley Road	Monday to Friday, 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.45 p.m. to 5-0 p.m. Saturday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Coltman Street	Do. do. do.
	Morrill Street	Do. do. do. (except Saturday)
	Ellerburn Avenue	Monday to Friday, 1.45 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.
	Greenwich Avenue	Do. do.
	Ainthorpe Grove School	Monday to Friday, 1.45 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Dental Clinics—	74 Beverley Road	} Monday to Friday at various centres, as arranged
	Coltman Street	
	Morrill Street	
	Ellerburn Avenue	
	Greenwich Avenue	
Ophthalmic Clinics—	74 Beverley Road	} Monday and Thursday (9-15 a.m. to 12 noon, and 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.) Tuesday Wednesday and Friday. (2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.), and Saturday (9-15 a.m. to 12 noon) at various centres, as arranged.
	Coltman Street	
	Morrill Street	
	Ellerburn Avenue	
Aural Clinics—	74 Beverley Road	As arranged.
	Coltman Street	Tuesday, 2-30 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. as arranged
	Morrill Street	Tuesday, 10.0 a.m. to 12 noon, as arranged
Orthopædic Clinics—	74 Beverley Road	Wednesday and Thursday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon. Inspections by Orthopædic Surgeon, as arranged.
Cerebral Palsy Clinic—	Frederick Holmes School	Inspections by Pædiatrician, as arranged
Pædiatric Clinics—	74 Beverley Road	Monday, 2-0 p.m. to 3-0 p.m. as arranged.
	Coltman Street and Morrill Street	Friday, 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m. as arranged
		Wednesday 9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. as arranged.
Child Guidance Clinic—	Kingston College, 48a Beverley Road	Monday to Friday, 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.
Speech Therapy Clinic—	Kingston College, 48a Beverley Road	Monday and Wednesday, 8-45 a.m., to 12-45 p.m.
		Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.
	Frederick Holmes School	Thursday mornings.
Chiropody Clinics—	Witham	Tuesday, 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.
	Greenwich Avenue	Tuesday, 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.
	Morrill Street	Tuesday and Friday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon.
	74 Beverley Road	Friday 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Ellerburn Avenue	Monday and Wednesday, 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.
	Coltman Street	Tuesday and Thursday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon.
Auditory Training—	74 Beverley Road	By appointment.







Notes on various clinic activities are given below :—

(a) **Minor Ailments**

There was an increase in the total number of cases treated during the year compared with 1963. 1 case of ringworm of the scalp was found compared with 3 in 1963, but there was an increase in the number of cases of ringworm of the body, from 9 in 1963 to 13 in 1964. 38 cases of scabies, which is 10 less than in the previous year, were treated. The number of cases of impetigo increased from 167 in 1963 to 171 in 1964.

(b) **Visual Defects**

A summary of the work done at the Ophthalmic Clinics is given in the table below.

**Ophthalmic Clinics**

	New Cases	Attendances	Glasses Prescribed
Maintained School Pupils ....	1159	4062	2721
Hymers College Pupils ....	2	15	12
Children under 5 years ....	122	299	91
Occupation Centre children ....	—	4	3
Children's Homes ....	—	—	—
Totals ....	1283	4380	2827

The Ophthalmic Surgeon carried out operations on 48 school children at hospitals during the year. Most of these were for the correction of squint. One artificial eye was prescribed. The arrangements of the Hospital Eye Service for the dispensing, replacement and repair of glasses were continued throughout the year. The dispensing opticians of the No. 4 Hull (A) Group Hospital Management Committee continued to attend at the school clinics when the Ophthalmologist was present in order to take measurements and fit glasses for children whose parents had chosen to have glasses supplied through the Hospital Eye Service.

133 school children and 63 pre-school children were referred to the Orthoptic Clinic held by No. 4 Hull (A) Group Hospital Management Committee.

The table following refers to conditions found at the ophthalmic clinic for the first time during 1964. A few patients had more than one condition.

## Summary of Conditions Found

Condition	Number of Examples		
	School Children	M. & C.W.	Occupation Centre
Small refractive error—glasses not advised .....	202	4	—
Small refractive error—glasses advised .....	216	—	—
Moderately severe refractive error (excluding Myopia)	163	—	—
Severe refractive error (excluding Myopia) .....	3	—	—
Myopia, over 1D .....	192	—	—
Myopia (severe) .....	1	1	—
Squint .....	171	64	—
Conjunctivitis .....	40	1	—
Blepharitis .....	6	—	—
Nystagmus .....	2	—	—
Optic Atrophy .....	—	1	—
Cysts, Styes, etc. ....	—	1	—
Injuries and Foreign Bodies .....	1	—	—
Hysterical Conditions .....	—	—	—
Miscellaneous or Unclassified .....	22	9	—
Epicanthus .....	23	37	—
<hr/>			
Total .....	1042	118	—
<hr/>			

### (c) Ear, Nose and Throat Defects

A summary of the defects found in children investigated at the Aural Clinics is given in the table following :—

### Aural Clinics

Disease	SCHOOL CHILDREN			M. and C.W.			OCCUPATION CENTRE		
	New Cases	Attend-ances	Operation Required	New Cases	Attend-ances	Operation Required	New Cases	Attend-ances	Operation Required
Otitis Media ....	7	25	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Congenital Deafness ....	3	44	5	2	2	—	—	1	—
Other Ear Defects ....	74	169	20	15	24	2	—	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ....	125	126	125	6	6	6	—	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis only ....	39	43	30	2	2	—	—	—	—
Adenoids only ....	6	6	6	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other Nose and Throat Defects ....	193	212	157	8	8	7	—	—	—
No abnormality diagnosed ....	32	32	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Total ....	477	*657	344	36 †	47	17	—	1	—

\* Includes 26 pupils seen by the Otologist at the Sutton (Deaf) School.

† Includes 3 cases seen at the request of the East Riding L.E.A.

Operations were carried out at various hospitals, the hospital admission officers concerned having been informed direct by the School Health Service of the surgeon's recommendations.

During the year individual hearing aids were provided through the National Health Service as follows :—

Sutton (Deaf) School	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 pupil
Ordinary Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 pupils
Pre-School children	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

1 Commercial Hearing Aid was provided for a child attending an ordinary school.

(d) **Orthopædic and Postural Defects**

A summary of the work carried out at the Orthopædic Clinic is given in the tables below. No whole-time physiotherapist was available at the Central School Clinic, the work being carried out by a part-time physiotherapist for two sessions a week only.

**Central Orthopædic Clinic.**

*(A) Inspections and Re-inspections by Orthopaedic Surgeon*

Type of Case	School Cases		M. & C.W. Cases	
	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.
Spinal Curvature	1	1	—	—
Cerebral Palsy (Spastic)	—	4	—	—
Osteochondritis	2	2	—	—
Flat Feet (Pes Planus)	2	6	3	3
Pes Varus	—	1	1	2
Pes Cavus	1	2	—	—
Pes Valgus	1	2	2	3
Hammer Toes	2	2	—	—
Small Foot	—	1	—	—
Knoek Knees	—	2	—	—
Bow legs	—	—	1	1
Mallet finger	2	2	—	—
Old Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	—
Ganglion	1	1	—	—
Spina bifida	—	—	1	1
Arthrogryphosis	1	2	—	—
Deformed toe	2	2	—	—
No apparent disease	2	3	1	2
	18	34	9	12

Total new cases—27. Total attendances for inspection—46.



*(B) Treatment*

Form of Treatment	School Cases	M. & C. W. Cases
	Attendances	Attendances
Faradic Footbath ....	—	—
Massage ....	—	—
Electrical ....	—	—
Remedial Exercises ....	467	—
Other ....	1	—
Total ....	468	—

Orthopædic appliances prescribed by the surgeons at the clinics were supplied by the Regional Hospital Board.

*(e) Rheumatism and Heart Disease*

This Clinic has been discontinued at the request of the Cardiologist and all the work is carried out at the Cardiac Unit established by the Regional Hospital Board at the Kingston General Hospital. Cases found in School or Clinic are referred to the Cardiologist immediately. The following is a summary of the cases referred :—

Condition	New Cases
1. Rheumatic Pains or Arthritis—	
(a) with heart affection ....	—
(b) without heart affection ....	—
2. Chorea—	
(a) with heart affection ....	—
(b) without heart affection ....	—
3. Carditis without (1) or (2) above ....	3
4. Congenital Heart Disease ....	12
5. No Rheumatism or Heart Disease ....	27
6. Not yet diagnosed ....	9
	51

*(f) Treatment by Artificial Light*

This treatment is given at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics ; 44 pupils were treated during the year.

*(g) Pædiatric Clinics*

The number of new cases seen during the year was 249 and the total attendances were 640.

The table printed below shows the diseases or defects apparent in the cases attending.

Defects	New Cases	Total Attendances
Nutritional Disorders	2	5
Skin	6	12
Eyes—(a) Vision	—	—
(b) Squint	—	—
(c) Other	1	1
Ears	2	3
Nose or Throat	13	32
Speech	—	—
Lymphatic Glands	1	1
Endocrine disorder	29	101
Heart and circulation	4	6
Blood Diseases	—	—
Lungs—		
(a) Asthma	5	14
Asthma and Rheumatism	—	—
Asthma and Other Allergic Conditions	—	2
(b) Bronchitis	5	17
(c) T.B.	—	1
(d) Other	—	4
Renal	2	3
Miliary T.B.	—	—
Abdomen	6	11
Rheumatism	—	5
Developmental—		
(a) Hernia	1	1
(b) Other	11	24
Orthopaedic—		
(a) Posture	—	—
(b) Other	1	1
Nervous System—		
(a) Epilepsy	2	17
(b) Other	19	44
Psychological—		
(a) Development	2	2
(b) Stability	82	244
Genital Organs	4	5
Debility	5	19
No Organic Disease Detected	39	58
Not yet diagnosed	7	7
Totals	249	640

## (h) Dental Treatment

Shortage of dental officers continues to be the limiting factor to the service which it is possible to offer to the pupils in the Authority's schools.

I am pleased to report that we were joined, during the year, by one more full time dental officer, Mr. Mordaunt. This is Mr. Mordaunt's first overture into school dentistry ; but we are pleased to welcome him as a very experienced dental surgeon to our ranks.

The number of dental officers giving part time service continues to fluctuate but this is a factor to which we have grown accustomed.

Messrs. Welton and Kelly and Mrs. Hauxwell have resigned during the year, but Messrs. Burnham and Thompson have taken up part time appointments.

We are grateful to these part time dental officers for the assistance which they give us ; but the real solution of our difficulties lies in the continuity of service which can only be given by their making the service their full time occupation. I had something to say about this aspect of the school service in my report last year and will not dwell upon it at length again at this stage.

I would not wish it to be thought that I consider the solution of the problem of dental decay to lie in the appointment of more and more dental officers employed to repair its ravages. It does not, but there will always be a minimum of dentists needed in this work. A more rational approach would be in the field of education and prevention. If the incidence of dental caries could be drastically reduced, it would be reasonable to suppose that there would be considerably less work for dental officers ; and from the point of view of reduction of costs alone this would seem to be a rational approach.

I look forward hopefully to the time when a method for this reduction of caries incidence can be employed.

As much time as can be spared from our routine duties is employed in the field of education and prevention ; and here again I must mention the devoted work of our Dental Hygienist, Mrs. Todd. The mobile cinema, on loan from the Oral Hygiene Service, was a most popular feature of the Kingston upon Hull Agricultural Show. It aroused great interest and one can only hope that the lessons of dental care gave cause for serious thought among the children and, probably more important, their parents.

In closing my report, I would just add that I feel there is possibly a little more interest being shown in children's dentistry as a way of life among those who are adopting dentistry as a career. One can hope so, for it is here that the rewards of satisfaction, from a job well done, do lie.

### Dental Treatment

	1963		1964	
	School-children	All Cases	School-children	All Cases
(a) by Dental Officers—				
Cases .....	4787	5108	4965	5249
Attendances.....	9039	9499	9624	10051
Fillings .....	2753	2805	4117	4195
Extractions .....	9178	10269	9288	10202
Other Operations .....	1780	1899	1788	1880
(including Radiography)				
Administration of General Anaesthetics .....	2457	2687	2699	2922
(b) by Dental Hygienists —				
Cases .....	1650	1712	1982	2004
Attendances.....	1868	1969	2221	2248
Scaling and Gum Treatment .....	1621	1701	1962	1981
Polishing and Oral Hygiene .....	1855	1948	2215	2241



### Dental Treatment of Non-School Cases

	HEALTH COMMITTEE			*Children, Committee
	Children under 5 years	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Ineducable Children	
(a) By Dental Officers—				
Cases ....	188	96	—	—
Attendances ....	228	199	—	—
Extractions—				
(1) Temporary Teeth ....	543	—	—	—
(2) Permanent Teeth ....	—	371	—	—
Fillings—				
(1) Temporary Teeth ....	7	—	—	—
(2) Permanent Teeth ....	—	71	—	—
Other Operations ....	22	70	—	—
(including Radiography)				
Administration of General Anaesthetics	174	49	—	—
(b) By Dental Hygienists—				
Cases ....	1	21	—	—
Attendances ....	1	26	—	—
Scaling and Gum Treatment ....	—	19	—	—
Polishing and Oral Hygiene ....	1	25	—	—

\* 23 children of school age and 8 children under school age were inspected on admission to the Children's Homes or on being boarded out

#### (i) Child Guidance

##### Staff

The post of Psychiatrist remained vacant during the year but Dr. Waters, Physician Superintendent of the local hospitals for mental subnormality, has kindly continued to give diagnostic sessions as his time permitted. Dr. Pugh, Consultant Paediatrician, started holding some of his sessions at the clinic in October. Mr. J. E. Merritt, Senior Educational Psychologist, resigned in January and Mr. C. D. Elliott, Assistant Psychologist, resigned in September. Dr. K. Wedell took up the Senior Psychologist post in September and Mrs. Wolfendale took up one of the Assistant Psychologist posts in October. The other Psychologist post remains vacant but Mrs. K. M. Bendall, Educational Psychologist started work for two sessions per week in November. Mrs. B. Kent, lecturer in case-work in the Social Administration Department of Hull University, started to work one session a week in December and gives her help without cost to the L.E.A. Mrs. Hooke was appointed half time Secretary in November.

##### Work

The many changes of staff naturally handicapped the work of the clinic during the year but thanks to the continuity provided by the Social Workers and the Secretary the consequent disruption was minimised. Dr. Pugh's visits to see cases of suspected organic impairment have been very helpful. By this means children have been examined in a setting familiar to them and also it has been possible to pool the information provided by the various members of the staff. Psychology, Education and Diploma of Child Health Students visited the clinic and monthly case presentations have been held for members of the clinic staff.

There have as usual been informal joint case discussions with officers of the Children's and Probation Departments ; and close liaison with these and other services has been maintained. The normal work of diagnosis, psychotherapy, counselling and support has been continued.

The following table summarises the work done at the Child Guidance Clinic:

Diagnosis				New Cases	Total Attendances
Emotional Disturbances	....	....		41	440
Behaviour Disorders	....	....		26	788
Habit Disorders	....	....		7	125
Organic Deficit	....	....		4	50
Educational Problem	....	....		19	742
Speech Defect	....	....		3	3
Total	....	....	....	100	2148

In addition 2 pre-school cases were seen and made 2 attendances.

### (j) **Speech Therapy**

During 1964 the Speech Therapy Clinics continued to be served by Mrs. Carlisle (ten sessions a week for part of the year and latterly six sessions per week) and we had additional part time help from Miss Goldthorpe. Unfortunately this additional help will not be continued into 1965.

It is considered that one Speech Therapist for each 10,000 of the school population is needed to deal adequately with correction of speech defects and the ancillary work arising therefrom. With a school population of over 50,000 it is clear, therefore, that we are not able to give a fully adequate service, and the work must be planned with this in mind.

Throughout the year priority for treatment has been given to those with severe defects and also to those children shortly to leave school. Minor defects and young children with developmental delay are dealt with through advice and guidance to the parents. Re-examination of these children is carried out at intervals. In many cases the speech does improve and the children can be discharged without ever having attended for regular treatment (see table attached). It is difficult to state with certainty what influence the interviews with the Speech Therapist have on this development. But it is probable that, in most cases, advice from the Therapist has lessened both parents' and children's anxiety, and has given better conditions for the improvement to take place. Even in single interviews, demonstration and teaching of correct articulation can take place. This can be followed up by home practice and re-inforced by further interviews. It is for this reason that equal weight is placed on interviewing all children as soon as possible after referral, on re-examination to check progress and encourage it and on carrying out continuous treatment of severe disorders.



Waiting lists are inevitable and, if one list is kept to reasonable numbers, another is liable to lengthen rapidly. Between January and December 1964, the number of cases awaiting treatment increased from 20 to 24 ; there was a reduction in cases waiting for re-examination from 40 to 33 ; but the increase in the waiting list for new cases was from 42 to 71. For the reasons given above, early in 1965 several days will be taken up entirely with seeing new cases. A maximum of three months on the referral list is aimed at ; but at present this is more often the minimum.

Children cease weekly treatment as soon as it is considered they can manage without specialist help and re-examinations then follow at increasing intervals until the speech is definitely satisfactory. Treatment time is mostly taken up with the more severe cases and these need more time each week with the Therapist. This help is needed for several months or even several years. The turnover of such cases is therefore slow. The total number discharged this year was 46. There is an analysis of these figures below by type of defect, giving reasons for discharge. The " Examination only " cases are those that have never had regular treatment and the number of their individual attendances range from one to six or seven.

During the Spring and Summer terms Frederick Holmes School was given two sessions a week. Two boys from the Open-air School were seen there and seven children with Cerebral Palsy. The nursery class provides a very satisfactory environment for stimulating and encouraging general speech and language progress in the younger children.

Teskey King School was also visited for one session a week. A number of children with minor defects was seen and given some help. Regular treatment was carried out on three boys with more severe handicaps (one with cerebral palsy, one deaf and one with dysphasia).

Weekly visits to both these schools had to be stopped in the autumn when a reduction in sessions made it essential for all time available to be spent at the ordinary clinic.

Whether frequent Speech Therapy is or is not available, daily guidance and encouragement should be carried on by someone in constant contact with the child, working along lines suggested by the Speech Therapist. From this point of view, much good work can be done through home visits when parent and child are seen together in a familiar environment and procedures can be demonstrated and explained. Where possible therefore, the children's homes are visited at half-term and during holidays.



Contacts with ordinary schools and with teachers is still mainly through telephone and letters. But occasional school visits are made to discuss particular children with unusual or complicated problems.

A new departure was the giving of two talks, supported by tape-recordings, in co-operation with the Speech Therapist then working at the Children's Hospital. Teachers from Infant Schools were invited and there was a good response. It is hoped to repeat this in 1965.

Close co-operation has continued with the Child Guidance Clinic. Having the Speech Therapy room on the same premises facilitates consultation. Treatment of speech and psychological problems can be carried out on the same day.

Finally, as always, thanks are due to the clerical and other administrative staff who are essential to the efficient running of this work.

**DISCHARGED IN 1964**

<i>Category</i>				<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dyslalia	.....	.....	.....	13	7	20
Stammer	.....	.....	.....	16	3	19
Retarded Speech	.....	.....		4	1	5
Low Intelligence	.....	.....		1	1	2
				—	—	—
				34	12	46
				—	—	—

## REASONS FOR DISCHARGE

<i>Category</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>Treatment</i>			<i>Examination only</i>		
				<i>B.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>B.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Satisfactory	.....	.....	13	8	—	8	2	3	5
Improved	.....	.....	16	4	2	6	9	1	10
Referred to other depts.			6	2	—	2	1	3	4
Failure or refusal to attend	.....	.....	11	3	1	4	5	2	7
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			46	17	3	20	17	9	26
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following table summarises the work done at the speech clinic :

DEFECTS	INSPECTIONS		TREATMENTS	
	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances
Stammer	15	31	8	134
Stammer and Dyslalia	3	5	—	22
Dyslalia	38	73	19	278
Dysarthria	2	4	1	23
Dysphonia	—	—	—	1
Dysphasia	6	17	2	143
Dysarthria and Dyslalia	1	2	1	29
Dysarthria and Dysphasia	—	—	—	8
Dyslalia and Dysphonia	—	—	—	12
Dyslalia and Dysphasia	—	—	—	4
Dyslalia and Hearing loss	—	2	—	3
Cleft Palate	—	2	—	2
Alalia	—	—	—	5
Alalia and Dysarthria	1	1	1	11
Not yet diagnosed	4	4	—	1
No abnormality diagnosed	1	1	—	—
Total	71	142	32	676

(k) **Foot Defects**

The following table shows the defects treated by the chiropodists :—

Defects	No. of Cases	Attendances
Corns	295	338
Callosities	103	108
Circulatory disorders	1	1
Tinea Pedis	9	11
Verruca Pedis	397	2064
Other skin conditions	7	12
Nail abnormalities	63	121
Hallux Valgus	1	1
Miscellaneous	19	24
	895	2680

In addition 2 pre-school cases were treated (1 corn, 1 verruca) involving 5 attendances.

**VII INFECTIOUS DISEASES (PROPHYLAXIS)**

(a) **B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme and Mass Radiography**

The B.C.G. vaccination programme 1963/64 dealt with 4,405 children and students whose parents had consented to their inclusion in the scheme. 4,327 tuberculin tests were carried out ; and of the 4,074 cases where a result was ascertained 1,149 (28.20%) were positive, of the remaining 2,935 negative reactors 2,767 were vaccinated.

Chest x-ray of the 1,149 children and students who were positive was carried out at the Mass X-ray Centre. Five films were referred to the Chest Clinic for further report and investigation by the Consultant Chest Physician with the following results :—

Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	.....	1
No apparent disease .....	.....	4

In addition to the above, letters were sent to the general practitioners of eight children by the Mass Radiography Unit, one child was found to have a congenital rib abnormality and four children were re-called to the Mass X-ray Unit for large X-ray films and all were found to be free from disease.

The families of those children and students who showed a positive reaction were asked, as in previous years, to undergo a chest X-ray and 1,061 letters to parents or guardians were despatched. 512 replies gave 935 volunteers for chest X-ray ; 712 attended the Mass Radiography Unit and of these 18 were either recalled or referred to the Chest Clinic with the following results :—

Re-examined and referred to the Chest Clinic :—

Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	.....	1
Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	.....	6
Observation .....	.....	1
Pleurisy .....	.....	1
Bronchiectasis .....	.....	1
Cystic Lung .....	.....	1
No apparent disease .....	.....	3

The remaining 4 films, not referred to the Chest Clinic, showed no apparent disease. In addition three volunteers were referred to their own general practitioners following initial X-ray.

The 1964/65 scheme commenced on 2nd October, 1964, and is expected to end in February, 1965. Results will appear in the 1965 Annual Report.

**B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN—1964**

	No. on Roll		No. of Consents		Percentage of Consents		No. Tested Result Known		No. Positive		Percentage Positive (Percentage of total nos. read)		Tested but course not completed		Received B.C.G. Vaccination	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total ....	2892	2880	2206	2199	76.27	76.35	2068	2006	641	508	30.99	25.82	243	246	1305	1462
Pupils not resident in Kingston upon Hull	189	142	112	86	59.25	60.56	101	59	49	29	48.51	49.15	16	27	47	30
Pupils resident in Kingston upon Hull	2703	2738	2094	2113	77.46	77.16	1967	1947	592	479	30.09	24.60	227	219	1258	1432



These figures include pupils attending Independent Schools and establishments for further education.

(b) **Poliomyelitis Vaccination**

3,981 schoolchildren had one or more poliomyelitis vaccinations during 1964. Of these 85 children received a third vaccination and 3,738 a fourth or a booster dose at school entry, either orally or by injection, having received their primary vaccinations in an earlier year.

54 received a third oral vaccination having received their first and second oral vaccination in 1964, but no courses of vaccination were given completely by use of Salk vaccine during the year. A further 104 children received their first and/or second oral vaccination.

(c) **Diphtheria Immunisation**

The table below relates to the immunisation of school children only but it must not be forgotten that many children have been immunised before commencing school attendance.

	At Clinics	At Schools	Total
Immunised	71	1,128	1,199
Re-inforcing Injection....	961	2,324	3,285

(d) **Tetanus Immunisation**

The programme of tetanus immunisation continued at Infant departments during 1964, and also included children who had moved from the Junior to the Senior departments before the completion of their immunisation. 1817 children completed their immunisation having received their first and second injections during the previous year. A total of 3,376 children completed a course of three injections during the year, whilst a further 1,026 received re-inforcing injections.

1582 tetanus and/or diphtheria injections were given to school children who attended the school clinics between 4 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. These clinics were introduced in 1963 to provide injections for absentees from the sessions arranged at schools. A further 1479 tetanus and/or diphtheria injections were given at school clinics during the school holidays.

During the winter term third visits were made to 53 Senior departments and 74 Infant departments were visited, mainly for the new intake of pupils, 22 of these Infant schools were re-visited for second injections.

### VIII—INFECTIOUS DISEASES (INCIDENCE)

The incidence of infectious diseases among school children is shown below :

Disease	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total 1964	Total 1963
Scarlet Fever	39	21	4	15	79	141
Pneumonia	10	5	1	6	22	47
Dysentery	104	15	9	22	150	38
Measles	58	45	72	414	589	2417
Whooping Cough	105	41	23	11	180	151
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	11
Salmonella Infections	—	—	1	1	2	11
German Measles	—	—	—	—	—	19
Acute Rheumatism	1	—	3	—	4	3
Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	1	—
T.B. Respiratory	3	2	—	2	7	13
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysepelas	—	—	—	—	—	2
Para Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	321	129	113	471	1034	2855

### IX—MORTALITY AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN

The table printed below shows the causes of death among school pupils during the year.

Disease or other Cause	Male	Female	Total
Gastroenteritis	1	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease and Pneumonia	—	1	1
Congenital Heart Disease (operation)	1	—	1
Carditis	1	—	1
Progressive muscular atrophy and Pncumonia	—	1	1
Fibrocystic disease of pancreas and bronchiectasis	1	—	1
Cerebral tumour	—	1	1
Hydrocephalus	1	—	1
Epilepsy and ccrebral degeneration	1	—	1
Status asthmaticus	—	1	1
Burns	—	1	1
Coal gas poisoning	1	—	1
Drowning	1	—	1
Motor Accidents	2	—	2
Other Accident	1	—	1
	11	5	16

## X—HANDICAPPED PUPILS

### (a) Ascertainment

There was no change in the arrangements for ascertainment of handicapped pupils.

Recommendations of examining medical officers relating to the ascertainment of educationally subnormal pupils are given below. The figures include cases examined for the first time, re-examinations of pupils not previously classified as educationally subnormal, and re-examination of pupils previously classified as educationally subnormal who had not been admitted to a special school.

The figures relating to reports to the Local Health Authority do not agree with those given on page 51 since actual reports are not always made in the same year as the recommendations, and the figures on page 51 include cases reported after attendance at a special school.

Report to Local Health Authority as unsuitable for education at school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Report to remain in force	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

#### Educationally Subnormal—Special Educational Treatment in—

(a) Day Special School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
(b) Residential Special School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
(c) Ordinary School	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
Not Educationally Subnormal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Classification deferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
					---	
						204
					---	

### (b) Special Schools

The numbers on the registers of each of the special schools in January, 1964, were as follows :—

Frederick Holmes (Physically Handicapped)	.....	87
Teskey King (E.S.N.)	.....	148
Cottingham Road (Open Air)	.....	176
Sutton (Deaf)	.....	41
Wold Road (Partially Sighted)	.....	42
Aldwark Manor Boarding (E.S N.)	.....	58



The figures include 4 deaf, 6 physically handicapped, 6 partially sighted, 1 educationally subnormal and 32 educationally sub-normal (Boarding Special School) pupils resident in the areas of other Local Education Authorities. Responsibility for the cost of their education has been accepted by the Authorities concerned.

Regular inspections of the special defects concerned were carried out by approved medical staff.

### *Frederick Holmes School for Physically Handicapped Pupils*

A matter of interest is the extent to which the Nursery Class has justified its existence. There are now 19 children in this class (somewhat over strength.) Even so, it provides the helpful environment many of the children would otherwise not have. The readiness of some children to learn when promoted to the Infant Class is most gratifying.

The appointment of a second Part-time Physiotherapist has, of course, helped very much to give the children more frequent treatment.

The increased number of visits by the School Nurse (now five half-days per week) is beneficial, especially for the chairfast children.

A summary of the inspections and treatments carried out at the school is given below.

Inspections by Orthopædic Consultant	.....	.....	41
Inspections by Consultant Pædiatrician	.....	.....	125*

\* (Includes 6 children resident in the East Riding, 2 children reported to the Local Health Authority).

### Treatments—

#### (a) Registered Pupils :—

Remedial Exercises.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1876
Electrical	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Hydrotherapy	.....	.....	.....	.....	303
Minor Ailments	.....	.....	.....	.....	2326
Speech Therapy	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Weighing and measuring	.....	.....	.....	.....	139

(b) Cerebral Palsy Out-Patient treatments	.....	30
---	-------	----

Orthopædic appliances were provided and repaired under National Health Service arrangements.

During the year 5 pupils were admitted to hospitals for surgical treatment.

During the year 12 children left the school in the following circumstances :

On attaining 16 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Deceased	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Pupils at Frederick Holmes (P.H.) School as at 31st December, 1964.

			BOYS	GIRLS
Cerebral Palsy : Spastic	.....	.....	26	20
Athetoid	.....	.....	2	1
Spastic and Ataxic	.....	.....	1	1
Old Poliomyelitis	.....	.....	2	2
Muscular Dystrophy	.....	.....	4	—
Perthe's Disease	.....	.....	3	—
Rheumatoid Arthritis	.....	.....	2	1
Rheumatic Heart	.....	.....	—	1
Congenital Heart Disorder	.....	.....	2	1
Congenital Deformity (limb)	.....	.....	2	1
Spinal Tumour	.....	.....	—	1
Haemophilia	.....	.....	1	—
Spina Bifida	.....	.....	4	4
Spinal cord degeneration	.....	.....	1	2
Bone dyscrasia	.....	.....	—	1
Osteomyelitis	.....	.....	—	1

#### *Teskey King (E.S.N.) School*

On 8th September, 1964, Northumberland Avenue Special School was transferred to the new buildings in Inglemire Lane, named the Teskey-King School.

The first term was a " shaking down " period, establishing routine, getting to know and to use all the facilities available for the first time—gymnasium, changing rooms and showers, nine new classrooms, housecraft room, handicraft room, needlework room, medical room, playground apparatus and acres of playing field, surrounded by a belt of trees,

On 7th December the school was officially declared open by Alderman Teskey-King in the presence of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriff and Sheriff's Lady, Alderman Holmes, Alderman Science, members of the Education Committee and School Services Sub Committee, the Chief Education Officer and representatives of all the city services.

The school adjoins the recently completed Frederick Holmes School and forms a compact group of buildings. The site is a well sheltered one surrounded by very attractive trees. These form a pleasant setting for the buildings as well as providing a congenial environment for the children.

Access to the school is by means of the road which also serves the Frederick Holmes School. A hard surface playing area has been provided together with a variety of play equipment.

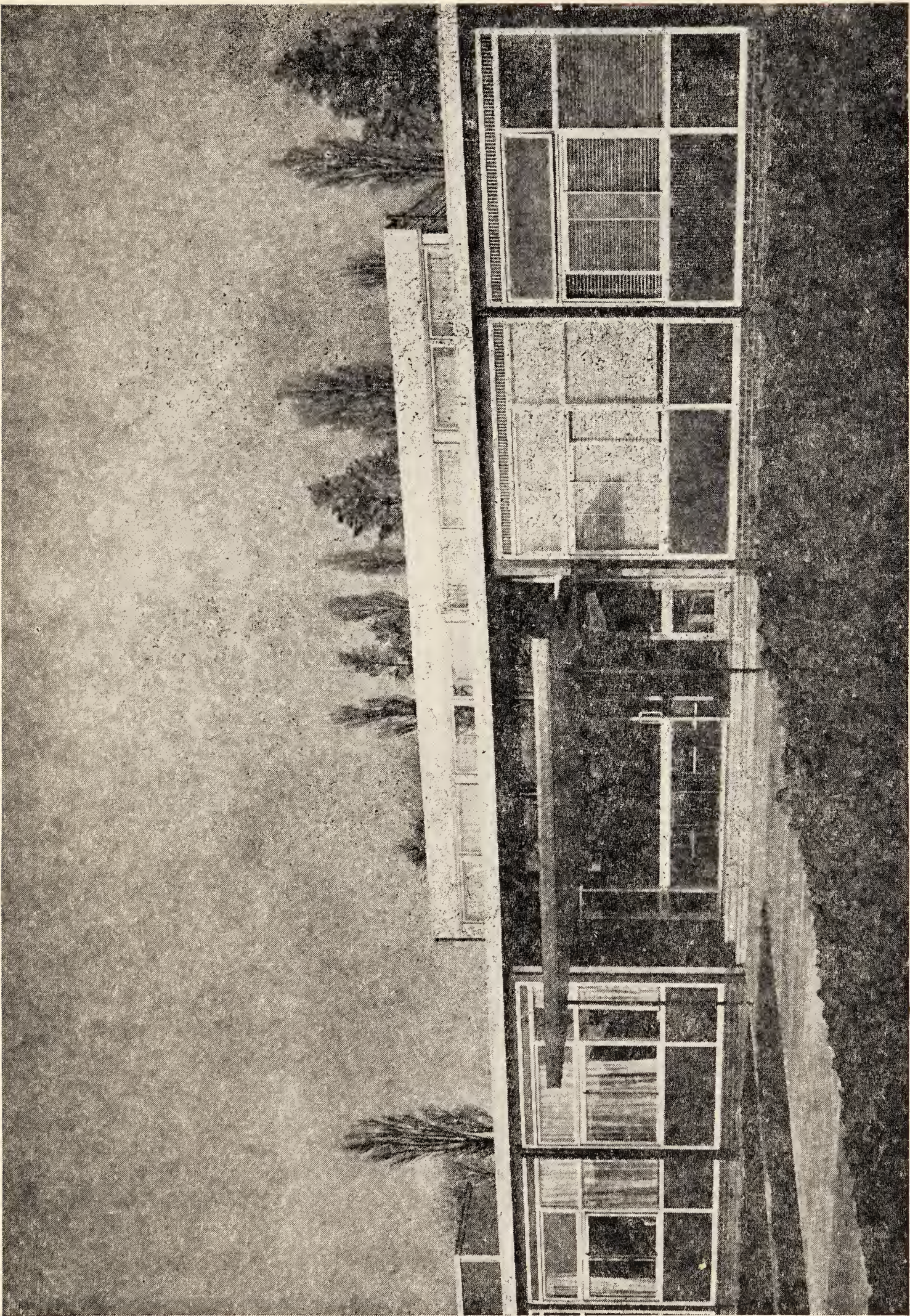
The landscaping and planning of the garden areas was carried out by the Parks Department. The metal sculpture in the forecourt to the schools is by Mr. J. D. Edler, A.R.C.A., Lecturer in Charge, Sculpture Department, Regional College of Art and Crafts.

The free standing structure to the south-west of the site is the heating chamber which serves both this school and the Frederick Holmes School.

The building has been designed to accommodate 200 pupils and is planned in two main blocks. This plan form was adopted, as in the case of the Frederick Holmes School, in order to create a feeling of advancement when a pupil moves from the primary to the senior stage. The primary school block contains classrooms for juniors and infants, a clerk's office, rooms for the Headmaster and staff and medical rooms. Also in this block are the assembly hall, dining room and kitchen and these serve the whole school. The assembly hall is fitted for use as a gymnasium with changing rooms for the pupils and instructor nearby. An internal garden court is planned as an extension to the hall and this could be used as a teaching area in good weather. A small stage is also provided as part of the hall.

In the senior block, in addition to the usual classrooms and lavatory accommodation there are needlework, handicraft and housecraft rooms. The handicraft room is fitted with lathes, drills and a small forge and brazing hearth. The housecraft room fittings are arranged in the form of small kitchen units each with its own cooking equipment, sink, etc.











The whole school, though compactly planned is so arranged as to create the feeling of spaciousness and allow for the free movement of the children.

The structure is of light-weight steel box-section framework with latticed steel beams, the whole being supported on reinforced concrete foundations. The ground floor is constructed of precast concrete beams and the roof is of timber. A variety of cladding materials has been used including brick panels, hanging tiles and reeded asbestos sheeting. The window panels are timber frames incorporating horizontal sliding windows and opening lights.

Except for such places as the assembly hall which has a natural wood finish, most of the walls and also the ceilings are plastered. Wall tiles have been used in certain areas to withstand hard wear. Various floor finishes have been used, Vynil tiles, non-slip quarry tiles, hardwood blocks, etc., the choice being dictated by the use of the rooms concerned.

A scheme of decoration has been adopted with grey coloured walls generally using bright colours at focal points. Wallpapers, also in bright colours, have been used for special effects. The stage curtains in exciting shades of reds and blues were designed and printed by the Regional College of Art and Crafts, Textile Department, under the direction of Miss Nancy Lamplugh, A.R.C.A.

The classrooms are large and light, centrally heated and adjacent to modern indoor sanitary conveniences, with hot water supply to wash-basins.

The admission-class is well equipped to cater for the very young children who may be sent to the school for observation and assessment, and the school is generously provided with teaching-aids, e.g., television, sound-film projector, tape-recorder, record player.

The M.I. room, waiting room and slipper bath provide facilities for medical examinations, for the weekly attendance of school doctors for mental testing and for the daily treatment sessions by the school nurse.

During dinner-hours, voluntary work is done by teachers in organising "club" activities—dancing, gym, hobbies, film shows.

The school also provides evening classes for ex-pupils, offering opportunities for continued educational and social training, with facilities for recreation.

The teacher-pupil ratio enables teaching-groups to be kept small, with opportunity for remedial work and individual treatment.



The school has its own fine kitchen, with modern equipment for the preparation, cooking and serving of meals. Excellent meals are served direct from kitchen to tables, at which teachers sit with children.

The provision of this school, meeting so many of the former objections by parents to special-school education, gives great scope to the staff in their work of preparing the educationally subnormal pupil to give a good account of himself as a self-confident, capable, employable and sociable adult.

The school now has a staff of thirteen teachers and a nursery assistant ; the age-range of children in the school is now from 5 years to 16 years.

During the year 31 children left the school in the following circumstances :

Transferred to ordinary schools	.....	.....	.....	2
Transferred to boarding special school for educationally sub-normal pupils	.....	.....	.....	4
Reported to Local Health Authority as unsuitable for education in school	.....	.....	.....	7
On attaining 16 years	.....	.....	.....	18

*Aldwark Manor Boarding (E.S.N.) School*

The school completed its tenth academic year at the end of the summer term having opened in September 1954. An open day was held in July to mark the event and some ninety local friends of the school attended.

The swimming bath remains popular. 48 of the 58 boys could swim when the session ended. Medals were given to one miler, two half-milers and two quarter-milers. Peter Craven of Lindsey (Lincolnshire) County won the trophy for style.

It is still difficult to arrange dental treatment at this school, which is almost a two hour journey by road from Kingston upon Hull. The Principal School Dental Officer has carried out regular inspections at the school but, because no other arrangements for dental treatment exist, he has used a dental surgery made available by the York Education Authority. In two sessions there he treated 16 pupils who made 18 attendances altogether.

During the year 3 Kingston upon Hull boys left school :—

Reported to Local Health Authority as unsuitable for education in school—1.					
Left on attaining 16 years—	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.

*Cottingham Road (Open Air) School*

A full-time nurse was employed at the school and the pupils were kept under close medical supervision and treatment during the year. The following table shows the work carried out :—

General re-inspections by Medical Officers	.....	.....	450
Shower baths	.....	.....	4924
Cleanliness inspections	.....	.....	5095
Weighing and measuring	.....	.....	2090
Treatments of minor ailments	.....	.....	5835
Remedial exercises including breathing exercises	.....	.....	1200
Sunlight treatment	.....	.....	—

During the year 40 children left in the following circumstances :—

Transferred to ordinary schools	.....	.....	27
Left the City	.....	.....	1
On attaining 16 years	.....	.....	2
Left at 15 years	.....	.....	10

Pupils at Cottingham Road Open Air School (as at 31st December, 1964).

	BOYS	GIRLS
Asthma	19	13
Bronchitis	8	6
Bronchiectasis	4	3
Rheumatism	1	—
Congenital Heart Disorder	4	3
Old Poliomyelitis	1	—
Epilepsy		2
Eczema	2	1
Debility	45	45
Coeliac Disease	—	1
Epidermolysis Bullosa	1	2
Anæmia	1	—
Psoriasis	3	2
Burns	—	1
Blepharitis	—	2

A full inspection taking 3 days was carried out by Her Majesty's Inspectors and a Medical Officer from the Department of Education and Science in March. Certain constructive criticisms are now under the active consideration of the Committee.



A very important addition to the equipment has been the installation of an electric washing machine in the changing room adjoining the bathroom. This has fulfilled a long-felt want and enables soiled and dirty personal clothing to be dealt with. Points for an electric iron and an airer have been fixed in the room used by the School Attendants where the finishing off processes for these items can be carried out. Soiled blankets are washed at the time of soiling and do not have to wait until the laundry can deal with them. An important side issue of this is that some of the senior girls, whose home backgrounds are perhaps not as encouraging as they might be, can have their underclothes seen to and so realise the advantages and joy of feeling clean clothing next to their skins.

An item, which is under way in the bathroom, is the installation of two expeller fans in the roof-light window to disperse the accumulation of steam which results from bathing sessions.

A very much appreciated and well-used "Jungle Gym" climbing frame has been erected on one of the lawns for the use of the younger children and gives them healthy and enjoyable exercise not only during Physical Education lessons but at playtimes.

A new Weighing and Height Measuring Machine has been substituted for the old machine in the bathroom and is giving much more accurate results.

Work is in progress in roofing over those parts of the Girls' and Boys' Toilet Blocks which are not already covered in. This work should make these outside toilet blocks more amenable in inclement weather.

The very happy relationship between the Medical and Educational sides of the school which has always existed continues to be maintained.

### *Wold Road (Partially Sighted) School*

This school has welcomed a number of observers including student health visitors, student teachers, university students and hospital medical officers preparing for the Diploma in Child Health. Dr. Fine of the Department of Education and Science saw many of the children in connection with a wider survey of partially sighted education.

A successful day was spent by the pupils at York and Scarborough.

The new television apparatus is a great success.

During the year five children left under the following circumstances :—

5 on attaining 16 years of age.

Pupils in Wold Road (Partially Sighted) School as at 31.12.64.

	Boys	Girls
Myopia .....	5	3
Nystagmus .....	8	2
Cataract .....	1	—
Optic Atrophy .....	3	2
Myopia and Nystagmus .....	—	5
Nystagmus and Optic Atrophy .....	—	2
Nystagmus and Corneal Opacity .....	—	1
Nystagmus and Cataract .....	—	1
Albino (without nystagmus) .....	1	—
Myopia and Glaucoma .....	2	—
Myopia and Cataract .....	1	1
Traumatic retinal detachment .....	1	—

The pupils are under the regular care of the Ophthalmologist.

### Sutton (Deaf) School

The pupils are under the regular care of the Otologist. There are a number of cases at this school of children who have other defects as well as deafness and certain apparatus such as wheel-chairs is provided.

Two new group hearing aids have been installed, so that now each class of severely deaf children is provided with both a group aid and an induction loop system.

On the recommendation of the Otologist many pupils are now equipped with two hearing aids and this is proving a great help for these children.

During the year 4 pupils left the school in the following circumstances :—

On attaining 16 years .....	3
Transferred to Boarding Special School .....	1

Pupils attending Sutton School for the Deaf (as on 31.12.64)



				Boys		Girls	
				Deaf	Partially Hearing	Deaf	Partially Hearing
Congenital	.....	.....	.....	21	—	7	2
Tuberculosis Meningitis			.....	—	1	1	—
Meningitis (other)		.....	.....	3	—	2	—
Otitis Media	.....	.....	.....	1	—	1	—

*Follow-up of Kingston upon Hull pupils who left Special Schools in 1963 and 1964.*

	SCHOOL						
	Frederick Holmes (P.H.)	Cottingham Road (Open Air)	Teskey-King (E.S.N.)	Aldwark Manor Boarding (E.S.N.)	Wold Road (P.S.)	Sutton (Deaf)	Other Special Schools
Regular Employment	5	30	13	1	4	6	3
Irregular Employment	—	5	7	1	1	1	1
Unemployed	5	2	1	—	2	1	1
Further Education/Training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adult Occupation Centre	4	1	9	2	1	—	—
Left area	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
Not known	1	—	5	—	—	—	—

Pupils who left special schools during the year again found considerable competition when seeking employment since, although there was a slight reduction in the total number of school leavers, a very large proportion of them became available for employment at the end of the summer term. The Youth Employment Officer reports that, of the 64 children who left special schools during the year, 9 were registered as unemployed on the 31st December, 1964.

The more severely handicapped leavers were again encouraged to register as disabled persons. Of the 71 registered disabled persons under the age of 18, 8 were unemployed at the end of the year.

Since there will be a slight reduction in the total number of school leavers next year, it is hoped that employment prospects for the handicapped will improve.

(c) **Audiology and Pre-School Deaf Children**

Unfortunately the Teacher of Pre-School Deaf Children resigned in September, and so far nobody has been appointed to this Post. As a temporary measure, Mr. Callander ,Head Master, and the staff of the Sutton School have been doing the work of this teacher.

The scope of this work includes all children, whether known to be deaf or only suspected so, who are too young and immature to attend the Nursery Class at Sutton Deaf School or who are attending ordinary schools.

Mr. Callander has attended the diagnostic sessions of the Surgeons both at the School Clinic and the Children's Hospital. He has also made home visits to pre-school children in the evenings. These visits, for the purpose of assessment and auditory training, are of the greatest value. Another important aspect of this work is the guidance of mothers in training their young deaf children.

The members of the staff of the Sutton School have undertaken the visiting of partially hearing children in ordinary schools. Here the aim has been to give auditory training to these partially hearing children, to help them with their general education when necessary and to advise Head Teachers and class teachers on the best way of overcoming their difficulties. For many of these children this occasional help is not sufficient and full time special educational treatment proves necessary in the partially hearing classes at the Sutton School.

Twenty-five cases were having auditory training at the end of the year, of whom twenty were of school age and five were pre-school children. The falling off of numbers of pre-school children in recent years is due to better means of assessment and to the increased use being made of the Nursery Class.

New cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Total attendances at the clinic				.....	.....	.....	79
School visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
Home visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385
Hospital visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7

#### (d) **Partially Hearing Children in ordinary Schools**

Since March, 1957, classes have been held at the Brunswick Avenue (College of Commerce) premises on Saturday mornings, at which teachers of the deaf from the Sutton School for the Deaf give remedial and lip-reading instruction to partially hearing children who attend ordinary schools during the week. The average attendance during 1964 has been 5.

Three Model 70 and three Model 51 Amplivox portable audiometers are in use and sweep frequency surveys were carried out at eleven schools involving nineteen visits.



First tests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	698
Repeat Tests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Referred to otologist	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
No. given hearing aids	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
No. classified as partially hearing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
No. recommended for deaf school	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
No. given other forms of treatment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

## **XI—NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES**

The authority has two nursery schools and 12 nursery classes (at ten schools) with accommodation for 135 in schools and 360 in the classes. Admission is not based on the medical condition of the children, but the school nurses provide information about home conditions, etc., to assist the Chief Education Officer in deciding priorities. Medical officers visited the nursery schools and classes at intervals to carry out routine medical inspections and to make general observations on the children. A school nurse visited each nursery school and class weekly.

## **XII—PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

Full education in schools, to be complete and effective, must give opportunities for physical and expressive development and give training for leisure time activities.

To meet these needs the Physical Education lessons in schools have progressed considerably in recent years. The scope of the work has broadened in outlook to give a wider, more exciting approach, allowing natural and purposeful movement which stimulates the interest of the child rather than commanding artificial, over-directed, physical “jerks.”

Every effort is made by the Education Committee to secure sufficient time for the subject on school timetables, satisfactory facilities and equipment and, through teachers’ courses, an understanding of new methods required for satisfactory Physical Education schemes.

Encouragement is also given to the development of outdoor activities, team games and worthwhile leisure-time pursuits ; and, whilst every effort is made to include such training in the normal gymnastic, swimming, organised games and dance lessons on the curriculum, the quality and effectiveness of the training is greatly assisted by the out-of-school activities organised through the voluntary service of teachers.

XIII—PROVISION OF MEALS

The School Health Service is not directly concerned with the provision of meals but the statistics printed below are of general interest.

Total dinners supplied—3,405,320

Month	Largest number of dinners supplied to pupils in one week	Average number of pupils fed (in that week)
January ....	85825	16988
February ....	86077	17034
March ....	85181	16859
April ....	85954	17020
May ....	85723	16968
June ....	84764	16788
July ....	80831	16166
August ....	Holidays	Holidays
September ....	87848	17453
October ....	88673	17632
November ....	90071	17889
December ....	91628	18201

XIV—MISCELLANEOUS

In addition to the work referred to elsewhere in this report, other duties have been carried out as shown below.

Medical Examinations—

Children, employed out of school hours	.....	.....	800
Children in theatrical employment	.....	.....	8
Children referred from the Juvenile Court	.....	.....	8
Students, prior to admission to Training Colleges	.....	.....	213
Teachers, on appointment	.....	.....	125

Tests of first-aid knowledge of adult students of the Nautical College	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191
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Journeys by Nurses escorting handicapped pupils to and from Residential Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
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Attendances by Nurses (First Aid duties) at Concerts, lectures, sports events, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE STATISTICAL TABLES  
for the year ended 31st December, 1964

FORM 8M

Number of pupils on registers of maintained schools (including nursery and special schools) Direct Grant, non-maintained and Independent Schools (under arrangements made by the Authority) in January, 1965 : 54623

PART I

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS  
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	Number of Pupils Inspected (2)	Physical condition of Pupils inspected		Pupils found to require Treatment (Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	For Defective vision (excluding Squint) (5)	For any other Condition Recorded at Part II (6)	Total Individual Pupils (7)
		No. (3)	No. (4)			
1960 and later ....	68	68	—	—	8	8
1959 ....	273	273	—	3	20	22
1958 ....	3411	3408	3	130	364	476
1957 ....	207	207	—	3	12	14
1956 ....	25	25	—	—	2	2
1955 ....	18	18	—	1	1	2
1954 ....	440	440	—	14	35	47
1953 ....	3096	3095	1	129	180	300
1952 ....	202	202	—	10	12	19
1951 ....	43	43	—	2	3	5
1950 ....	184	183	1	3	4	7
1949 and earlier ....	4527	4525	2	171	190	346
Total ....	12494	12487	7	466	831	1248

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total : 99.94%  
Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total : .06%

TABLE B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections ....	7686
Number of Re-inspections....	10450
	18136

TABLE C  
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons ....	191532
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ....	3060
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944) ....	80
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944) ....	—

## PART II

## DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

NOTE:—All defects noted at periodic and special medical inspections as requiring treatment or observation are included in this table, whether or not this was begun before the date of the inspection.

DEFECT CODE No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE (T=Treatment O=Observation)		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total		
4	Skin	T	43	56	53	152	3983	
		O	22	7	7	36	54	
	Eyes : (a) Vision	T	137	173	156	466	134	
		O	107	5	17	129	52	
	(b) Squint	T	48	0	3	51	24	
		O	14	0	0	14	1	
	(c) Other	T	10	4	10	24	476	
		O	7	3	4	14	25	
		Ears : (a) Hearing	T	10	3	10	23	46
			O	33	18	13	64	189
(b) Otitis Media		T	9	5	6	20	9	
		O	20	0	6	26	3	
(c) Other		T	7	5	3	15	192	
		O	7	0	0	7	22	
		Nose and Throat	T	163	26	43	232	56
			O	208	9	56	273	17
8	Speech	T	19	4	7	30	5	
		O	48	0	5	53	2	
9	Lymphatic Glands	T	25	2	4	31	1	
		O	130	1	27	158	4	
10	Heart	T	24	15	12	51	3	
		O	40	20	23	83	2	
11	Lungs	T	12	9	9	30	2	
		O	96	22	22	140	8	
12	Developmental : (a) Hernia	T	5	3	2	10	—	
		O	17	1	7	25	—	
	(b) Other	T	12	14	5	31	12	
		O	77	9	110	196	2	
13	Orthopaedic : (a) Posture	T	1	3	1	5	—	
		O	15	9	9	33	1	
	(b) Feet	T	13	9	13	35	121	
		O	25	5	25	55	13	
	(c) Other	T	13	14	10	37	324	
		O	34	12	32	78	24	
14	Nervous System: (a) Epilepsy	T	2	4	5	11	1	
		O	2	1	6	9	—	
	(b) Other	T	5	4	3	12	11	
		O	19	2	11	32	9	
15	Psychological : (a) Development	T	0	2	3	5	2	
		O	20	1	3	24	1	
	(b) Stability	T	18	6	16	40	15	
		O	31	1	14	46	5	
16	Abdomen	T	6	3	4	13	6	
		O	11	4	6	21	5	
17	Other	T	8	19	28	55	615	
		O	32	16	45	93	75	



## PART III

## TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint} .....	1699
Errors of Refraction (including squint) .....	5326
Total .....	7025
Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed .....	3579

TABLE B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear .....	107
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis .....	975
(c) for other nose and throat conditions .....	285
Received other forms of treatment .....	761
Total .....	2128
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1964 .....	13
(b) in previous years .....	116

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments .....	1072
(b) Pupils treated at School for postural defects .....	—
Total .....	1072

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS FOR WHICH SEE TABLE C OF PART I)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—	
(i) Scalp .....	1
(ii) Body .....	13
Scabies .....	38
Impetigo .....	171
Other skin diseases .....	11666
Total .....	11889

TABLE E—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

[illegible]

TABLE F—SPEECH THERAPY

[illegible]

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments .....	3432
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements .....	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination .....	2767
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above	
(1) Pupils who received Poliomyelitis vaccination ... ..	3981
(2) Pupils who received Diphtheria immunisation .....	4484
(3) Pupils who received Tetanus immunisation .....	6219
(4) Artificial Sunlight .....	44
(5) Chiropody .... ..	953
(6) Cerebral Palsy .... ..	80
(7) Auditory Training .....	34
8) Tuberculin testing .....	365
Total ....	<u>22359</u>



## FORM 28 M.

**DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY**

Number of pupils on the registers of maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January, 1965 :—

[illegible]

\*The total number of sessions devoted to treatment of all types of cases was 1371½. Separate sessions were not devoted to the treatment of non-school cases. The time devoted to the treatment of cases other than school pupils is estimated at 63 sessions, leaving 1308½ sessions devoted to the treatment of school pupils.

The figures given below relate to school children treated by the Dental Hygienist in 1964 :—

Cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1982
Attendances	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2221
Scaling and gum treatment				....	....	....	....	1962
Polishing and Oral Hygiene				....	....	....	....	2215
Sessions—treatment			....	....	....	....	....	362*
dental health education				....	....	....	....	110

\*The total number of sessions devoted to treatment of all types of cases was 366. Separate sessions were not devoted to the treatment of non-school cases. The time devoted to the treatment of cases other than school pupils is estimated at 4 sessions leaving 362 sessions devoted to the treatment of school pupils.

[illegible]



On 21st January, 1965, children from the Authority's area who :—												
D. the reg-ist-ers of :   <												

### CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1964—

(i)	Children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
(ii)	Number of reviews carried out under provisions of Section 57A of the Education Act 1944	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
(iii)	Decisions cancelled under Section 57A (2) of the Education Act, 1944	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—

NOTE : (1) Apart from any pupils listed at E(i) above, teaching is provided in those hospitals in the area of the Local Education Authority for pupils (not ascertained as handicapped) who happen to be in hospital for any reason.

(2) In the same way a number of pupils (not ascertained as handicapped and not included under E(iii)) are provided with home tuition when absent from school for prolonged periods for any reason.





